



President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, placed a wreath Tuesday on the Arlington, Virginia, grave of Robert Stethem, the navy diver killed by Shiite hijackers in Lebanon. Sherry Sierrita, Mr. Stethem's sister, looked on.

Reagan Greet Returns Air Hostages

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

WASHINGTON — The main group of the remaining Americans who were taken hostage aboard TWA Flight 847 arrived home Tuesday to a red-carpet welcome from President Ronald Reagan and hundreds of Americans.

A chartered TWA jetliner carrying 30 of the former hostages and some family members touched down at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington. Hundreds of cheering people crowded near the tarmac, many carrying signs and flowers or waving American flags.

President Ronald Reagan met with the hostages for six minutes privately on the plane — which took off from Frankfurt — shortly after laying a wreath at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia at the grave of Robert Dean Stethem, a U.S. Navy diver killed by the hijackers in Beirut.

Mr. Stethem, 23, was beaten and then shot by the Shiite hijackers who commandeered the aircraft in Greece.

"Glad you're back," read one sign. Others said: "There's no place like home," and "How sweet it is." The crowd loudly applauded an air

- ### MORE ON THE HIJACKING
- The White House is said to have curbed the FBI's efforts against terrorism. Page 3.
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force band that broke into "America the Beautiful" as the plane came into sight and played "The Star Spangled Banner" just before Mr. Reagan spoke.

The president told the crowd at the start of his brief remarks, "I'll wait for a second until I swallow the lump in my throat."

He then told the former hostages, "There's only one thing to say and I say it from the bottom of my heart: Welcome home."

"We're so happy you're back safe and sound," he added.

He said that "there is no forgetting" the death of Mr. Stethem. "His murderers must be brought to justice."

Mr. Reagan also referred to the

seven Americans kidnapped earlier and who are still being held in Lebanon.

"The homecoming won't be complete until all come home," he said.

In Beirut, a leader of the Shiite group Amal said Tuesday that his movement "will do what we can" to free the seven Americans still held, but only if there were a direct request from the U.S. government.

"We have not been asked so far directly by the Americans to mediate, but we will do what we can if we get a direct approach," Colonel Akel Haidar, second-ranking leader to Nabih Berr, the Amal chief, told The Associated Press.

John L. Teszke, the TWA pilot who flew the hijacked airliner back and forth between Beirut and Algiers, said upon arriving at Andrews: "We'd like to take this opportunity to thank and applaud you. I'd like to say that many of my fellow hostages share with me the profound conviction that God brought them through their ordeal."

At the close of the ceremony, Mr. Reagan waved and said, "Go home."

The 30 men were given a rousing send-off by a crowd of 350 American well-wishers when they boarded a chartered Trans World Airlines plane at the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base for the last lap of their journey.

The former hostages were flown to the Rhein-Main base from Damascus on Monday. They were released Sunday in Beirut after being held for 17 days.

The American Forces Radio Network said in its West German broadcasts that the method of departure was decided on during a meeting of the former hostages Monday night in Wiesbaden.

U.S. officials said that two of the remaining nine former captives were staying at a U.S. military hospital at Wiesbaden to await the results of medical tests. Others had made private travel arrangements, some staying in Europe for vacations.

Those who left were accompanied by U.S. officials and about 40 relatives who had come to Frankfurt to meet them.

Most of the passengers and crew were freed within the first few days of the crisis; the remaining 39 men were handed over to Shiite Muslims from Amal.

Robert Gilmore, who headed the team of eight doctors who examined the former captives, said they had suffered no significant psychological or physical harm.

Dr. Gilmore said the beginning of the crisis had been the most traumatic, and that six or seven hostages had suffered physical mistreatment that now amounted to "a matter of bruises."

He said he did not expect the former captives to suffer anything more serious than sleeplessness and disorientation now. Test results were awaiting were for possible infections or parasites.

(NYT, AP, UPI, Reuters)

U.S. Decision On Lebanon Is Criticized

United Press International

BEIRUT — Lebanese cabinet ministers on Tuesday strongly criticized President Ronald Reagan's decision to isolate Beirut International Airport, and the Lebanese ambassador in Washington was reported to be preparing a formal protest.

Finance Minister Camille Chamoun asked the U.S. administration to reconsider its decision, saying that it "harms America's image as much as it harms Lebanon's economy, particularly after 10 years of war."

"Today Lebanon is in desperate need of a friend's assistance and this friend should be Mr. Reagan," Mr. Chamoun said Tuesday.

The United States announced Monday that it would try to isolate the Beirut airport and to encourage other nations to join in the crackdown by barring their airlines from flying to Lebanon.

The State Department announced a termination of U.S. landing rights for the Lebanese national carrier, Middle East Airlines, and of support for air cargo service between the United States and Lebanon by American or Lebanese carriers.

Selim Salameh, the MEA chairman, said: "I am very sad. We are already losing a lot of money. We are already losing our shirts. If we were denied European capitals now, we would lose our pants."

The Christian-run Voice of Lebanon and the Sunni-run Voice of the Nation radio stations said Lebanon's ambassador to the United States, Abdullah Abu Habib, would present a Foreign Ministry protest on Tuesday to Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

Lebanese Foreign Ministry officials could not be reached immediately to confirm the reports.

A spokesman for President Amin Gemayel, meanwhile, said that senior Lebanese Army officers were meeting Tuesday to discuss how to improve security at the airport and in Beirut.

Edmond Minister Salameh also said: "We recognize that our country's situation is not a healthy one. The airport situation leaves a lot to be desired."

But he said that the U.S. decision was "deplorable because it will affect Lebanon's economy."

Poll Backs Reagan's Crisis Handling

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Americans overwhelmingly approve of President Ronald Reagan's handling of the hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847, but only about one-third believe that the U.S. response will deter similar acts, according to the initial findings of a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

About four in 10 people surveyed said that the hijacking ended more as a victory for the terrorists, but more than half said that they opposed military retaliation.

In interviews with 654 people Sunday afternoon and evening — a time when the 39 freed Americans were moving from Beirut to Damascus and eventually to Frankfurt — the poll also showed a sharp, favorable turn of sentiment toward Israel after a period during the crisis when a growing minority favored distancing the United States from Israel as a means of stemming terrorism against Americans.

There were these other findings as well:

- Two of every three people interviewed said they were afraid to travel on some international flights because of the threat of hijacking or terrorism.
- Two of every three also felt that the incident had made no change in the way the world views the United States; the remaining third was about equally divided over whether the nation now appears stronger or weaker to others.
- On the question of military retaliation, about one-third approved of the idea, but half of these backed away from any action that might bring about a war.

U.S. Assesses Ways of Striking Back

Americans Still Held in Lebanon Are a Restraining Factor

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they are holding in reserve a number of military options in response to the hijacking of the Trans World Airlines plane. The options include a bombing strike against Beirut International Airport, attacks on guerrilla training camps, and using agents to track down the hijackers.

But the officials said that the prevailing desire was to attempt diplomatic moves first. One factor inhibiting a military reprisal against Shiite Muslim extremists believed to be behind the hijacking, the officials said, was the possible risk to seven missing Americans. At least six of them are believed to be held in Lebanon.

Officials also said that while they believe they know the identities of the men who commandeered the TWA plane on June 14, they do not know which one killed one of the passengers, Robert Dean Stethem, a U.S. Navy diver.

"The man who pulled the trigger, as of now, we don't know," a State Department official said.

Administration officials said they hoped to learn details about the hijackers, possibly including the identity of the killer, by debrief-

ing the 39 passengers and crew members freed Sunday.

The officials said that lawyers at the Central Intelligence Agency had been asked to study the legal restraints that would apply to U.S. agents if President Ronald Reagan ordered a manhunt.

For example, the officials said, the agency's lawyers have been asked whether a presidential order forbidding assassination also would apply to the use of deadly force in merely attempting to seize the hijackers.

An official said: "We want Stethem's killers brought to justice." But he added that the United States hoped to accomplish this through the Lebanese government.

In describing the measures announced on Monday to close Beirut International Airport, a State Department official said they were "the beginning of a campaign" against terrorism. But when asked about the possibility of bombing the airport, he said: "No comment, I am not going to speculate."

Another official said that, unless the sanctions were accompanied by destruction of runways, terrorists would be able to land at the airport.

"We are not ruling it out," he said. "But it is pretty strong medicine."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Mr. Reagan met for an hour with his national security team on Monday, discussed the hostage situation, and "reviewed the United States program of counterterrorism."

Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, said after the release of the TWA hostages that the United States had identified "two or three strategic locations in the Middle East" that might be targets of a strike.

Mr. McFarlane, in an interview with International Network News, was asked whether it was necessary to "surgically retaliate" against those responsible for the hijacking, to maintain credibility.

"Well, I think that is true," Mr. McFarlane said. "And I think the focus of it, the purpose of it, has to be, not to conduct a random act of violence, but instead, to focus our power on dealing with the root causes of terrorism — where people are trained, where they are housed, fed, sustained over time. And there are two or three strategic locations in the Middle East, in particular, where that is the case."

Other officials have said that they believe they know the location of two or three training camps in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gromyko Named Soviet President; Shevardnadze Is Foreign Minister

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Andrei A. Gromyko was named Tuesday to the prestigious but largely ceremonial Soviet presidency, ending his 28-year reign over Soviet foreign affairs.

Shevardnadze: a reputation as a tough administrator. Page 5.

and opening the way to a new style in international relations.

Mr. Gromyko was succeeded as foreign minister by Eduard A. Shevardnadze, head of the Communist Party in the Republic of Georgia, who was promoted Tuesday to full membership in the Politburo.

The choice for foreign minister surprised diplomats. Mr. Shevardnadze has had little experience in diplomacy, beyond leading a few delegations abroad.

Some diplomats thought that in selecting a lifelong party official to run the Foreign Ministry, Mikhail S. Gorbachev was signaling that foreign policy would come from his office.

They added that Mr. Shevardnadze, 57, an elegant man with a reputation for toughness and flexibility, could be expected to introduce Mr. Gorbachev's relatively more open style into foreign affairs.

Mr. Gorbachev personally nominated Mr. Gromyko as president of the Supreme Soviet, a post that carries the functions of chief of state, at a session of the nominal parliament.

In doing so, Mr. Gorbachev broke a pattern set by his three immediate predecessors, all of whom had combined the leadership of the party with the presidency.

Mr. Gorbachev explained that daunting domestic tasks he has made the cornerstone of his administration required that, as general secretary of the party, he should "concentrate to the maximum" on organizing "a successful implementation of the charted course."

Mr. Gorbachev paid tribute to Mr. Gromyko as a man whose "deep knowledge and multifarious experience are combined with principledness and consistency."

On returning to his seat on the dais, he reacted in front of the prime minister, Nikolai A. Tikhonov, to shake Mr. Gromyko's hand warmly.

In accepting the presidency, Mr. Gromyko capped a remarkable diplomatic career that began in 1939. In 1943, Stalin chose him to be ambassador to Washington. In 1957 he became foreign minister.

He met every U.S. president from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Ronald Reagan. He was present at every major East-West diplomatic conference from Yalta to Vienna, and attended every General Assembly of the United Nations save one.

He skipped the session in 1983, when his plane was denied landing rights at civilian airports near New York City, following the Soviet



Andrei A. Gromyko, left, is congratulated by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, center, Vitaly I. Vorotnikov, rear left, and Mikhail S. Solomentsev.



Eduard A. Shevardnadze at Tuesday session of parliament.

downing of a South Korean airliner.

Mr. Gromyko faithfully represented Soviet interests from the depths of the Cold War to the heights of détente, maintaining dignity and professionalism.

Within the Kremlin, Mr. Gromyko survived the ups and downs of Soviet politics and eventually emerged at the top, by all accounts through competence in his field, rather than through political manipulation or patronage.

In 1973, Leonid I. Brezhnev named a member of the Politburo, and in 1983, Yuri V. Andropov added the title of a first deputy prime minister.

It was characteristic of Mr. Gromyko's career as a master diplomat

that, in assuming the presidency, he left Western analysts divided on the meaning of the move.

Some thought that he had been effectively "kicked upstairs" as part of Mr. Gorbachev's determined efforts to bring a new team into the Kremlin.

Yet, it was Mr. Gromyko who nominated Mr. Gorbachev as general secretary after the death of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

From his demeanor and the tone of his address, it seemed as if Mr. Gorbachev was rewarding a respected, deserving elder statesman.

For Mr. Gromyko, who will be 76 this month, the presidency offered an honorable culmination to a long and arduous career. It was a

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 6)

U.S. Officials Reveal Date Of a Summit

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, will confer in Geneva from Nov. 19 to 21, a Reagan administration official said Tuesday.

It will mark the 11th postwar summit between a U.S. and a Soviet leader and the first since June 1979, when Jimmy Carter and the late Leonid I. Brezhnev met in Vienna.

The confirmation of place and timing, made in a meeting between U.S. officials and the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, at the State Department Monday, ended months of negotiations that began in March when Mr. Gorbachev assumed power and Mr. Reagan proposed a summit meeting.

The formal announcement was expected to be made by Washington and Moscow later this week, a U.S. official said.

The two leaders will likely hold at least two sessions together and "do more than just get acquainted and shake hands," a U.S. official said.

U.S. officials say that the two sides settled on Geneva, the venue of arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union as a "neutral compromise" between Washington and a site in the Soviet Union.

Noting that former presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford went to the Soviet Union during the 1970s, administration officials

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

A Hard Line Emerges in U.S. House

Democratic Moderates Led Way on Military Bill Shifts

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In two weeks of voting on the military authorization bill for fiscal 1986, the House of Representatives shifted to a harder line on defense and foreign-policy issues.

The House voted to create or expand weapons systems and to authorize new measures to prevent or penalize espionage. Some members attributed the votes, which often went beyond the recommendations of the Democratic leadership and committee chairmen, to the hijacking of a TWA jetliner and other recent incidents involving U.S. foreign policy.

An equally significant factor appeared to be the desire of a key bloc of about 55 Democrats to move the party toward the center on military spending issues.

Not every vote confirmed the shift toward a tougher line. For instance, the House voted to halt further deployment of the MX missile and to ban tests of an anti-satellite weapon. But even arms-control lobbyists saw elements of the new mood in their victories.

"It's John Wayne day up here," a Capitol Hill aide said.

In perhaps the most telling vote, the House authorized the production of nerve gas, a weapons system it had consistently rejected. The margin by which it was approved, more than 30 votes, surprised both Republicans and Democrats.

The House also voted to:

- Increase spending by 80 percent for President Ronald Reagan's proposed defense against strategic missiles. The amount was less than Mr. Reagan had sought, but more than a Democratic alternative would have provided. The lawmakers also imposed no arms-control restrictions on space defense, as some Democrats had wanted.



"We ought to distance ourselves from the left by voting for some weapons, but also from the administration by supporting less money and more arms control."

— Les Aspin
Democrat of Wisconsin

• Provide an additional \$150 million for the Midgetman mobile nuclear missile above the \$774.5 million recommended by the House Armed Services Committee.

• Permit the Pentagon to use lie detector tests to monitor the loyalty of more than four million military and civil employees with access to classified information, and allow military courts to apply the death penalty against those found guilty of espionage in peacetime.

These and dozens of other items must be reconciled with the legislation enacted earlier by the Republican-controlled Senate. After Congress returns next week from its Independence Day recess, a conference committee will try to agree on a single plan that can be approved separately by both houses.

Lawmakers and lobbyists said last week that the votes in the

House clearly reflected the frustration many members felt over the hijacking of TWA Flight 847, the killing of four U.S. Marines in El Salvador and revelations of possible damage by a spy ring allegedly working inside the U.S. Navy.

"The whole debate is influenced by what's happened internationally in the last two weeks," said Representative Leon E. Panetta, a Democrat of California.

"The way you can lash out and feel strong is to vote" for increased military prowess, said Representative Ronald V. Dellums, a Democrat of California.

The bloc of about 55 House moderates on the military spending issue was able to have such a great effect because in the 435-member chamber there are about 190 repre-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Confrontation Is Feared in EC

Original Six, Plus Ireland, Want to Amend Treaty of 1957

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — The divisive outcome of the European Community conference in Milan has created the conditions for a confrontation between the EC's original members — Belgium, France, Italy, West Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands — and its independent newcomers.

In calling the first conference to amend the Treaty of Rome, the document founding the community, those states and Ireland overruled Britain, Denmark and Greece, all of whom joined the EC after it was formed in 1957.

The three, for various reasons

Pope Urges Unity Among Europeans

United Press International
ROME — Pope John Paul II, in his fourth encyclical, called Tuesday for an end to "incomprehension and mutual distrust" between Eastern and Western Europe.

The pontiff issued the special letter to Roman Catholics to mark the 1,000th anniversary of St. Cyril and St. Methodius, the Greek missionaries who took Christianity to the Slavs. Their feast day is July 7. "Cyril and Methodius made a decisive contribution to the building of Europe," the pope said, "not only in Christian religious communion but also to its civil and cultural union."

He called on "the whole of Europe" to "feel ever more strongly the need for religious and Christian unity and for a brotherly communion of all its peoples."

such as concern about preserving national sovereignty, are opposed to changes in the treaty. The Danish parliament has even explicitly forbidden its government to take part in a conference called to alter the document.

Ireland also has reservations about the determination of other

NEWS ANALYSIS

states to formally restrict the use of the veto, and the strengthening of the EC's security and foreign policy coordination.

Both of those subjects are on the conference agenda as defined by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, who was chairman of the Milan meeting.

While all member states are expected in the end to attend the conference, the chances for agreement on revision are regarded as extremely slight. The question many diplomats and EC officials here are asking this week is: what happens then?

A diplomat, outlining what he called the worst-case scenario, said, "The majority would tell the others, 'if you don't ratify this you can leave.' This option is not thought likely, although the battles at the conference may have a similar psychological effect."

Some community leaders, such as President François Mitterrand of France, believe it is beneficial to identify those countries who are, in his words, "reticent" about a "strong, united Europe."

Another outcome could be the decision of the majority to move ahead informally on their own. French officials continue to speak about the creation of a "two-speed

Europe," the de facto separation of those EC states that agree on goals and means of achieving them, from those who cannot.

The idea has long been a popular fall-back position when the strains of reaching unanimity prove unbearable, but it has never really been put into widespread use.

"Nobody knows the consequences of a real two-speed Europe," another diplomat said. The idea seems to run counter to the oft-stated need for European countries to combine their economic resources and political power to improve the well-being of their citizens.

The direction EC officials plan to take may become clearer later this month when foreign ministers attempt to agree on a mandate for the conference, as well as on the short-term measures to improve decision-making that were almost adopted at Milan.

The meeting should provide indications as to how far Luxembourg, which took over the presidency of the EC this month, wants to take the conference idea, in view of the divisions it has caused. In any event, the EC has been left racing to reform its cumbersome decision-making procedures before the entry of Spain and Portugal in January.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Craxi said the EC was making progress toward a "broader and more committed European union."

The problem for the community, as Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland gently put it earlier in the week, is that "European union is not a precise concept." The real struggle over the meaning of the idea appears to have just begun.



Israelis Protest Economic Austerity Plan

A demonstrator lashed out at a police officer Monday night in Jerusalem during a protest against the emergency economic measures taken by Israel to curb inflation. On Tuesday, business districts of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa were nearly deserted during a one-day national strike called by Histadrut, Israel's labor federation. The union said the austerity plan would cut workers' real income by a third. The strike also closed Ben-Gurion Airport and prevented newspapers from publishing.

U.S. Aides Confirm Geneva Summit Date

(Continued from Page 1)
cials said that protocol called for the Soviet leader to come to the United States, and Mr. Reagan initially invited Mr. Gorbachev to Washington.

The Russians apparently declined and long consultations ensued, a U.S. official said. When a Soviet official said in

April that Mr. Gorbachev would travel to the United Nations in New York in the fall, it was widely assumed that he would meet with Mr. Reagan there.

But reports that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko did not advance those plans when they met in Vienna in April, followed by a recent Soviet announcement that

Mr. Gorbachev would not attend the General Assembly session, appeared to doom a New York meeting.

■ Moscow Is Silent

The Soviet Foreign Ministry refused to confirm or deny Tuesday the statement by the officials in Washington, Agence France-Presse reported from Moscow.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bush Says U.S., France Narrow Rift

PARIS (UPI) — The U.S. vice president, George Bush, ending two days of talks with French leaders, said Tuesday that there is "no incompatibility" between the U.S. space defense program and France's Eureka project for European space and technology research.

After meeting with President François Mitterrand, Mr. Bush indicated that a rift between the two countries over space research was narrowing. He said that their differences were due to misunderstandings on both sides, including a feeling in Washington that Eureka was a "counter" to the U.S. program.

The vice president said that the problem of terrorism also was a major subject in his talks with French officials, as it was in other European capitals. Mr. Bush left later for London, the last stop in his seven-nation European tour.

Controls Tightened at Rome Airport

ROME (Reuters) — Strict security controls were placed Tuesday on transit baggage and freight at Fiumicino Airport as police investigated a theory that a bomb that exploded in a suitcase there Monday night may have been destined for Madrid.

Baggage passing through the airport, which by international convention is not normally opened by customs officials, was X-rayed and checked on air freight caused long loading delays, airport sources said.

Twelve persons were injured when the bomb went off on a baggage trolley in a luggage bay at the international terminal of Fiumicino, Rome's main civilian airport. Police said it has been speculated that the suitcase was meant to be loaded on a flight bound for Madrid. On Monday, one person was killed and 28 were injured in attacks on British, American and Jordanian airline offices in Madrid.

Afghan Generals Reportedly Captured

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — At least two Afghan generals and a Soviet adviser may have been captured in escalated clashes in the Panjshir Valley where an Afghan general was killed last month, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

Quoting reports from Kabul, they said the three were reported to have been captured last week at Dan-i-Darra, a village near the town of Rokhah in the government-held lower part of the valley. The rebel Jamiat-i-Islami party said it had no information about the reported captures.

The diplomats said Afghan troops and about 2,000 Soviet reinforcements sent into the valley were said to be taking heavy casualties from guerrilla attacks in the former rebel stronghold north of Kabul. Afghan commando troops parachuting into the upper reaches of the valley last week met heavy resistance and many were said to have been killed before they reached the ground. The report could not be independently confirmed.

Bodies of 13 MIAs Returning to U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The remains of 13 U.S. airmen killed in the crash of their air force gunship in Laos more than 12 years ago have been recovered by a U.S.-Laotian excavation team and are being returned to the United States, the White House announced Tuesday.

The chief presidential spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the remains, recovered last February, have been identified by the U.S. Army's identification laboratory in Hawaii and the families of the victims have been notified. The remains will be flown to Travis Air Force Base in California on Friday for burial later, he said.

It is the first time the Communist government of Laos has cooperated in a joint recovery effort leading to the return and identification of Americans long listed as missing in action.

Zimbabwe Elections to Be Extended

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Voting in Zimbabwe's first general election since independence five years ago will be extended two days, because the heavy turnout on Monday overtaxed the election system, government officials said Tuesday.

A half-million black Zimbabweans, about one-sixth of Zimbabwe's 2.9 million black electorate, voted, some of them waiting in long queues for hours in winter rain. The contests are for 79 of the 80 seats allotted to blacks in the National Assembly.

Zimbabwe's 100,000 whites, a fraction of the population of about eight million, filled the 20 assembly seats allotted to them last week. Conservatives led by Ian Smith, the former white prime minister, won all but five of them.

Lebanese Charged in Paris Slayings

PARIS (UPI) — A Lebanese man has been indicted and held for trial after a Czechoslovak pistol found in his Paris apartment reportedly turned out to be the weapon that killed a U.S. and an Israeli diplomat, court officials said Tuesday.

Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, considered by police to be one of the leaders of the terrorist group, Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front, was ordered held for trial by a judge on Monday on charges of complicity in homicide.

Police found the 7.65-caliber Czechoslovak CZ-70 pistol, as well as explosives and other weapons in his apartment in April. Investigators said they confirmed that the pistol was used in the murder of Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Ray, military attaché of the U.S. Embassy in Paris, on Jan. 18, 1982, and of Yacov Barsimantov, second secretary of the Israeli Embassy, on April 3, 1982.

For the Record

Flots on Ireland's state-owned airline, Aer Lingus, began a four-day strike Tuesday to protest the government's refusal to start negotiations on pay increases. (Reuters)

Prime Minister Eugenio Charles won re-election in Dominica, unofficial results showed Tuesday. Her Freedom Party won nearly 59 percent of the vote and 15 of the 21 elective seats in the Parliament. (AP)

A London magistrate remanded three persons in custody Tuesday in connection with an alleged plot to conduct a bombing campaign in Britain this year to back independence for Northern Ireland. (Reuters)

U.S. Considers Its Options

(Continued from Page 1)

the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon that are reportedly used to train the militia of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, a Shiite extremist group.

In other interviews, Mr. McFarlane and other officials have said that Hezbollah is not vulnerable to reprisals because it is sheltered in urban areas.

Government officials and outside experts on terrorism also reiterated concerns about using violence in response to the hostage-taking, noting that the killing of innocent civilians might damage U.S. stature and that it might simply incite more terrorism.

Ray S. Cline, a former deputy director of the CIA who recently completed a study for the army on terrorism, said the best response was to avoid military action and use the occasion to mobilize world opinion against terrorism, including an effort to persuade the United Nations, which often is hostile to U.S. positions, to take a stand against Shiite terrorism.

■ Islamic Jihad Warning

A statement signed by Islamic Jihad said Tuesday that the United States would face "nightmare" attacks if it retaliated for the TWA hijacking, Reuters reported from Beirut.

Washington also would be held responsible for any Israeli reprisals attacks, a typewritten statement delivered to a news agency in Beirut said. "Islamic Jihad fighters" would be "a nightmare that pursues them wherever they may be," it said. There was no way of authenticating the statement.

Beirut Criticizes U.S. Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

fect everybody in Lebanon. It is indiscriminate in its effect."

A senior Reagan administration official said that other Western governments would be encouraged to take action similar to that taken by the United States to close Beirut airport and discourage terrorists from using Lebanon as a base of operations.

■ U.K. Indicates Support
Britain indicated Tuesday that it was ready to support the United States in closing Beirut airport to

international travel. The Associated Press reported from London. A statement issued by the Foreign Office said the matter would be discussed with Vice President George Bush who was to arrive Tuesday in London.

The Foreign Office said that it was consulting with Britain's partners on what action might be appropriate "to ensure that terrorists are unable to use Beirut airport as a means of launching attacks outside Lebanon." It said this included suspension of air services to and from Beirut.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Now, the Right Aims
At Weinberger

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger has been a longtime target of the liberals but now, with the momentum of the military buildup declining, he appears to have lost some of his luster for conservatives as well.



Casper W. Weinberger

Several leading advocates of a strong defense were greeted by the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization, for a forthcoming conservative appraisal of the military budget. The New York Times reported that they praised Mr. Weinberger's tenacity in support of more money for the military, but accused him of failing to seize control of the Pentagon bureaucracy, letting the consensus for military spending dwindle, lacking a coherent military strategy and advocating unnecessary limits on the use of force.

Washington: City
Of the Long Drink

According to a 1983 survey by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Washington has the highest alcohol consumption rate in the

United States: 5.22 gallons (about 20 liters) per person a year, or nearly twice the national average of 2.69 gallons.

Why? Health experts and Alcoholics Anonymous agree that the alcoholism rate is no greater than in other large cities. Steven Hoglund, 39, a reformed alcoholic who has published a booklet listing things to do and places to go in Washington where there is little or no drinking, cites the national capital's cocktail parties, often a stand-up extension of work, and the high rate of job turnover, resulting in a steady stream of lonely newcomers to the city who seek companionship in bars.

Short Takes

A 14-year-old Boston boy accused in February of shooting a young woman and boasting about it on a subway train with in earshot of the victim's mother has been found not guilty. The juvenile court did not elaborate, but the defense attorney said there was not enough evidence to convict him. The boy's name was withheld because of his age. The young woman was not seriously hurt.

The administration of Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York has improved basic city services in the past four years, reversing major declines caused by the fiscal crisis of the mid-1970s, according to a private study by the Citizens Budget Commission, a nonprofit research group. It reported more arrests, cleaner streets, faster ambulance responses, higher reading scores among public school pupils, but no improvement in the frequency of fire inspections.

The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, a series of 10 museums that is often called "America's Attic" where artifacts of the past are stored, is borrowing three floors beneath Washington's Mall to create two new museums, one devoted to African art, the other to Oriental and Near Eastern art. Total cost: \$75 million.

Shorter Takes: What is baseball coming to? In addition to the usual beer, soda pop and hot dogs, Memorial Stadium in Baltimore is now vending chilled white wine. John Huston's much-acclaimed new film is called "Prizzi's Honor," but not on New York's garish West 42d Street, where the Empire Theater marquee bills it as "Prizzi's Killers" and adds "Horrorific Grosseme Bloody" for good measure.

—Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBER

White House
Is Said to
Curb FBI on
Terrorism

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI has been trying to expand its counterterrorism forces since last year but has been turned down twice by the White House, according to a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen, a Democrat of Texas, said he learned of the budgetary bid as a result of his inquiries about the adequacy of the bureau's resources.

"It's one of the most foolish things I've seen since I've been up here," Mr. Bentsen said. "Here you have terrorism on an increase around the world, and you know it's going to increase in the United States and we must fight it."

According to figures compiled by Mr. Bentsen and his staff and verified by other sources, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been seeking an increase of \$11 million over last year's budget of \$39.5 million for counterterrorism to pay for 191 more agents, support staff and other expenses.

The biggest chunk of the additional appropriation, about \$5.7 million, would have been used to expand FBI counterterrorism task forces set up with local police in Boston, New York, Chicago and Washington since 1980 and to establish new ones in Newark, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The rest of the money would have been devoted to strengthening the FBI's elite Hostage Rescue Team, now said to have about 50 agents, and broadening the scope of the National Terrorism Research and Analysis Center, begun five years ago and based here.

The White House Office of Management and Budget rejected the proposals last fall in trimming a supplemental budget request for the current fiscal year and again this year in ruling on next year's budget proposal before Congress.

The FBI declined to voice public chagrin. A spokesman said the agency's director, William H. Webster, is "supportive of the administration's request to Congress for fiscal 1986 in connection with our terrorist activity, and we're all grateful for the support we've received from the administration and Congress in combating terrorist operations."

Mr. Bentsen is expected to offer an amendment giving the FBI the additional \$11 million. The senator's spokesman said that Mr. Bentsen probably would try to attach it to "the first hard-line appropriations bill that comes down the pike." Little opposition is expected.

U.S. Officials Say Assad's Aid May Bring Better Ties

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. officials say that the role of Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, in resolving the Beirut hostage crisis has improved his image in Washington for the moment and brought hopes that better relations between the two governments might be possible.

But it has failed to allay concern within the Reagan administration and among moderate Arab states about Syria's foreign policy, its support for terrorism, and its close ties to the Soviet Union, according to officials in the Middle East and Washington.

A senior State Department official said on Monday that the administration was "highly appreciative" of Syria's help in securing the release of the 39 Americans held by Lebanese Shiites. In a subsequent State Department briefing, however, Bernard Kalb, the department spokesman, said that despite Syria's assistance, the administration still listed Syria as a supporter of terrorism.

Citing what he called "reliable reports," Mr. Kalb said that Syria had aided "a number of terrorist organizations" by permitting them to maintain headquarters or training facilities in Syria or Syrian-controlled parts of Lebanon.

"Removing Syria from the list is not under consideration at this time," Mr. Kalb said.

Officials interviewed by telephone this week in Washington, Amman, and Cairo, continued to express concern about Syrian hostility toward efforts, led by King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to revive Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Hussein and senior Egyptian officials repeatedly have accused Da-



Hafez al-Assad

mascus of fomenting terrorism in the region. Such efforts, they have charged, were directed against recent attempts by moderate Arabs to convene an international peace conference to resolve the protracted Arab-Israeli conflict.

A senior Jordanian official, interviewed Monday by telephone, accused Syria of playing a role in a spate of attacks against the Jordanian airline, Alia. On Monday, two gunmen sprayed an Alia office in Madrid with bullets, wounding two persons.

Other Jordanian officials said that Jordan had recently been uncovering incidents, at a rate of about one a day, aimed at destabilizing the kingdom, most of them launched from Syria.

The number of incidents had risen sharply, officials said, since Hussein and Mr. Arafat signed an accord on Feb. 11 outlining the

principles of a joint bid for peace with Israel.

Syrian officials have frequently denounced the accord, which they see as an attempt to exclude Damascus similar to the 1978 Camp David peace agreements between Egypt and Israel or the 1982 plan proposed by President Ronald Reagan for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank in federation with Jordan.

The Syrian cabinet, which met on Monday, vowed to "resist the American-Israeli scheme which aims at liquidating the Palestinian cause, and at keeping Lebanon in turmoil," according to the official Syrian news agency, SANA.

Syria, however, has denied complicity in the recent spate of hijackings and other terrorist attacks against its neighbors in the region. A senior administration official noted approvingly on Monday that Mr. Assad had denounced the kidnapping of diplomats.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Assad have had, within the past few months, several contacts over securing the release of the seven other Americans held by radical Shiite groups in Lebanon, he said.

"In this area, we hope to cooperate with Syria and other countries," the official said.

Assad Cancels Prague Trip

Mr. Assad abruptly postponed a state visit to Czechoslovakia that was to begin Tuesday as presidential aides expressed "displeasure" with the Reagan administration's perceived lack of gratitude for his role in freeing the American hostages. The Washington Post reported from Damascus.

The aides specifically mentioned "certain U.S. government statements" as well as the "general Middle East situation" in explaining why Mr. Assad again postponed

Lobbyists: Courting Congress Quietly

Most Survive on Subtle Skills, Not Clout and Connections

By Lisa Belkin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the public imagination, a congressional lobbyist is someone well known in the circles of power, often a former U.S. government official with clout to call in for past favors or with old school or social ties among the people he or she lobbies.

But for the average lobbyist, the situation is far different. Robert Motzke, who represents the National Association of Manufacturers, is well aware of the subtle skills a lobbyist must perfect. For instance, he arranges a business lunch the way a schoolboy might arrange a first date.

He decides which congressional aide he would like to get to know. Then he calls the object of his inter-

est and asks a simple question: What is the position of the aide's boss on this issue, for example, or what is the status of that bill? A call or two later, when he and the aide are on a first-name basis, he suggests lunch.

"You can't just call and say, 'Let's meet,'" he said. "That's too blatant." And blatant, he added, is one thing a lobbyist does not want to be.

Most of the more than 5,600 lobbyists in Washington represent trade organizations or single-issue groups, working quietly behind the scenes to affect the course of legislation and bureaucratic regulation.

"It's not like the caricatured image in that they don't throw their weight around," said Lavona M. Gray, a former lobbyist for Common Cause who now is administrator of a course at George Washington University that trains lobbyists. "Only a few have enough weight to throw."

"There are right ways and wrong ways of doing this," she said. Here are some of the right ways, as advocated by those who have followed them:

• Make friends, constantly. A lobbyist is only as effective as the number of congressional staff members and federal bureaucrats he or she can call in a pinch. So most lobbyists do much of their business by not discussing business at all.

"You don't talk shop at social events," said Susan Alvarado, a lobbyist for the National Association of Broadcasters, who bought a block of tickets to an old-timers baseball game this week and invited a number of congressional and White House staff members. "You'd be a social boor if you sat there and talked business."

Instead, she tries to develop a rapport, to "learn where they're coming from so I can talk freely when it is time to discuss business."

• Be visible. "It hurts my feelings when I go to lobby someone and they say, 'I've never heard of you,'" said Elaine Acevedo, a lob-

byst for the Society of American Florists.

The florists association holds a "lobbying day" every March, filling a meeting room on Capitol Hill with \$10,000 worth of flowers and giving them away to the representatives and senators who stop by. "People don't forget you when you give them flowers," Miss Acevedo said.

• Be concise. "Never hand a congressman a memo that's more than one page," said Roy Millenson, who has spent more than 30 years on both sides of the fence, as a Senate aide and as a lobbyist for nonprofit organizations.

In conversation, keep it short as well. "I call it Dick-and-Janeing," said John T. Grupehoff, who teaches medical lobbyists to do just that. "Your visits are never more than 10 minutes — you explain during the first five, answer questions during the second five, then see if they want to extend it."

• Be a go-between. "A lobbyist can talk and talk, but a constituent is listened to," said Leonard S. Simon of the United States Conference of Mayors. The group recently arranged for mayors around the country to write letters to Congress when the Reagan administration proposed that a program for water treatment projects be phased out.

• Be flexible. "You can't win every fight," said Helen Blank, a lobbyist for the Children's Defense Fund. Mrs. Blank, facing eight bills that the fund favors but thinks will not pass and one proposal to cut \$300 million in funds from a child-care food program, opted to concentrate on averting the cut.

"You go where your most imminent threats are, and your most likely opportunities," she said.

Offer to Buy UPI
For \$17 Million
Reported in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A group of investors, including "several prominent individuals from the world of news and finance," reportedly offered Monday to buy United Press International by paying off up to \$17 million of the news agency's debts and guaranteeing money to sustain it for at least a year.

UPI, which has been operating under a federal bankruptcy court since late April, was asked to present the offer to its committee of creditors and to respond within two weeks.

"We think it is very unlikely that a more generous offer will be forthcoming," said David Rubenstein, an attorney.

Mr. Rubenstein said there were fewer than six persons in the group, some of them from Washington, who "have had prominent careers in the news-publishing business and the financial world." He added: "Their names would mean a lot. They are people who bring the credibility of sound financial management and good journalism."

A person involved in the offer said that the investors wanted to remain anonymous until they had a response from UPI's creditors and management. The investors may still try to enlist an additional participant or two, the source said.

Demanding of Forests
Called Major Problem

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — Conservation of world forests has become one of the major ecological problems, the head of the Food and Agricultural Organization has warned the World Forestry Congress.

The main threat was from the cutting of trees for firewood and other uses, while reforestation lagged behind, Edouard Saouma, the director of the FAO, said Monday at the opening of the 10-day conference. "Society cannot permit that the world's forest resources continue to be harmed and to deteriorate," he said. Representatives from 95 countries are participating in the ninth World Forestry Congress here.

Angola Rebels Claim Attacks

United Press International

LISBON — UNITA guerrillas hitting the Angolan government and Tuesday that they attacked the capital of Luanda and the provincial capital of Malange in sabotage strikes against power lines last week.

House Shifts to Hard Line on Military

(Continued from Page 1)

senators who favor continuing a large military buildup, and a equal number who want it to be curtailed.

"Since the 1984 election there is concern about the party projection of being soft on defense," a Democratic official said. "People are reluctant to take on the president."

The leader of the moderate group is the man who handled the military bill on the House floor, Les Aspin of Wisconsin, chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

With his slightly left-of-center image and expertise on military issues, he was more able to forge alliances across the political spectrum than either his conservative predecessor, Melvin Price of Illinois, or other senior members of the generally conservative committee.

Mr. Aspin said the House-approved military bill is "what I think we ought to do on the defense budget, which is vote for some weapons. The Democrats should be for some stuff — for MX, for binaries, for more money for the Midgetman, for more money for conventional weapons." Binaries is a term referring to chemical weapons whose two components are housed in separate artillery shells.

Mr. Aspin said, "We ought to

distance ourselves from the left by voting for some weapons, but also from the administration by supporting less money and more arms control."

The moderates also helped bring about the handful of victories that House liberals felt they got out of this year's military budget: the deployment limit on the multiple-warhead MX intercontinental missile; the holding of 1986 military spending to the rate of inflation and a curb on further testing of anti-satellite weapons.

These victories were significant enough for some liberal Democrats to vote for the military bill on final passage for the first time.

But several liberals and arms-control lobbyists pointed out last week that there were elements of the new hard-line mood even in the victories.

The limiting of the MX program allows the production of an indefinite number of missiles for operational and testing purposes. Several longtime MX opponents had wanted to kill the program.

The House also voted to ban U.S. combat troops in Nicaragua, but the prohibition was weakened by several Republican amendments that authorized Mr. Reagan to deploy troops without consulting Congress in specific circum-

The Daily
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The Road to Argentina

The deficit of the United States in its foreign trade has become gigantic and ominous. The trade deficit is not one of the numbers to which Washington reacts sharply, like the inflation and unemployment rates, but it ought to be. The Commerce Department has just published the trade data for May: Americans imported \$30 billion worth of goods and exported \$17 billion worth. The country is now riding a great boom of spending and consumption, much of it with borrowed money. A crucial part of that borrowed money comes from abroad. As credit-card statements sometimes say, you don't have to make any payment this month but interest charges will accumulate.

Americans as a society are now consuming more than they produce at a rate of about \$120 billion a year. The world's largest creditor until several years ago, the United States by now is probably a debtor. The statistics here are not entirely reliable, but you can see the net earnings on foreign investment dropping like a stone. In the peak year, 1981, the United States had a net income of \$34 billion on its foreign investments — meaning that it collected \$34 billion more abroad than it paid out on foreign investments in America. That income was down to \$19 billion last year, and was running at a rate of \$10 billion in the first quarter of this year. By the end of the year it is likely to be zero. By this time in 1986, if it continues on its

present path, the United States will be borrowing abroad to pay interest on its foreign debt. That is the road to Argentina.

"Overconsumption — unduly raising current consumption at the expense of future levels — is like a time bomb," observes one close watcher, John D. Paulus, chief economist for the investment banking firm Morgan Stanley and Company. "As it ticks away it seems to be hurting nobody, but ultimately it has great destructive potential." In time, he points out, it would lead either to a fall in the dollar with higher inflation, or rising interest rates with sluggish economic growth — or both.

If foreigners eventually tire of lending to the United States, it will have to meet its debt obligations by running a trade surplus. Reversing the present congenial pattern, it will have to sell more abroad than it imports. That has happened to the Latin American countries, as they struggle with their debts, and it has not been a comfortable change.

For the present, life is prosperous and the sun is shining for most Americans. But at some point in the coming years, and no one knows when, the credit will run out. Then Americans will find themselves working harder and earning less. Why? Because they will be paying for the great surges of foreign goods that they are currently buying on the installment plan.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Time for Air Boycotts

Of course the United States is right to sponsor a boycott of Beirut's airport until some force in Lebanon deprives hijackers of that safe harbor. But chaotic Lebanon is already boycotted by all but some small Middle Eastern airlines, and travelers need no further warnings about Beirut's hazards. Why not widen this campaign? Tighter safeguards are needed, but the most effective means of prevention would be a declaration that Washington will block air service to any country, allies included, that refuses to punish hijacking.

No security system will work unless diplomacy assures the universal application of protective measures. More overt pressures should be welcome now even in countries like Japan and India that used to hesitate to give offense.

With the promise of American enforcement, the first step is to terror-proof airports. By all means eliminate curbside luggage check-ins and tighten procedures to prevent unaccompanied baggage from being shipped aboard. Putting armed marshals on airlines, as President Reagan proposes, is worth more debate. Pilots are terrified of shoot-outs at high altitude. They do not agree that El Al, the Israeli airline, owes its impressive security to armed guards aloft; far more important has been meticulous checking of passengers and luggage.

But how to make all airlines and airports equally diligent? The U.S. Federal Aviation

Administration offers inspectors to look for chinks in security systems. International agencies also help. But when their recommendations are ignored, the only effective remedy may be to punish the indifferent country by alerting travelers to the risks on its soil.

Above all, the odds against hostage-takers have to be changed. That will happen only when the world begins to enforce the multilateral agreements requiring the punishment of aerial piracy. They have not been enforced against Iran, which still shelters the hijackers who murdered two Americans last December. There has been no retaliatory boycott of Tehran's airport because Washington fears that even its friends would shrink from it. That kind of resignation just won't do.

If America, with its lucrative air traffic will not lead, who will? If the headlines of recent days have not made the time ripe, what will?

Secretary of State George Shultz now cogently distinguishes four strands of a serious anti-terror policy: better public understanding of the threat, improved intelligence, tighter airport security and raising the costs of terrorism. Three of these goals will be advanced if President Reagan proclaims that he will close America's airports to the planes of countries that harbor hijackers and of those that indulge them by refusing to join in the ostracism.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bad Habits in Zimbabwe

Like the man in the rhyme who isn't there but won't go away, Ian Smith lingers as a political presence. It was Mr. Smith who in 1965 proclaimed the illegal independence of Rhodesia. His white minority regime spurned all proposals for majority rule and waged war against two guerrilla armies until 1979, when Britain brokered a bargain that gave Zimbabwe independence under a multiracial constitution. Now, in Zimbabwe's second election, a majority of 35,000 white voters are apparently sticking with "good old Smitty."

Under a constitution that cannot be changed until 1990, whites have 20 of 100 seats in Parliament. Thus Mr. Smith can make speeches but not govern. Power is in the hands of three million blacks, whose votes are now being cast, and of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, leader of ZANU, the majority party. Even so, Mr. Mugabe is furious. He is castigating whites as racists. The vote shows, he says,

that whites cling to the past and reject reconciliation by supporting a leader who "created a series of horrors against the African people."

Those horrors are real, and so is racism. But Mr. Mugabe's indignation is selective. After independence his authority was confirmed in a landslide election, yet he turned vengefully against a tribally based opposition party led by his erstwhile patron and now chief rival, Joshua Nkomo. Army and paramilitary forces made bloody sweeps through Mr. Nkomo's stronghold in Matabeleland. A censored press was kept from reporting these raids against opponents that the government called "bandits." All this was done under Mr. Smith's emergency laws, which Mr. Mugabe has kept on the books. It would appear that Zimbabwe's white voters are not the only sinners who scorn reconciliation and cling to the sordid traditions of the pre-independence past.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Why Wasn't Mengele Found?

How was it possible that Josef Mengele eluded capture for 35 years? In the light of the evidence, catching him would not have been difficult. His protection and cover in South America was not at all elaborate.

For most of the 10 years he spent in Argentina from 1949 to 1959, he was running a firm in Buenos Aires under his own name, and in 1956 he applied at the West German Embassy there — again under his own name — for the delivery of his birth certificate. In Brazil [he lived]

in the scruffy suburbs of perfectly accessible towns and cities. Here he received numerous visits from Europe. The emerging catalogue of [his] trips to Europe is even more outrageous.

The pretensions of the Israeli secret services, and their claims to be close behind Mengele, are revealed as empty bombast. Most culpable are the West German authorities and — it must be said — the world media. It is now plain that a good pair of investigative journalists, given plenty of time, commitment and a little luck, ought to have found Mengele.

— The Observer (London).

FROM OUR JULY 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: For a World Arbitration Court
NEW YORK — "Secretary [Philander Chase] Knox demands an arbitral court for the world," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "where all international disputes shall be settled without recourse to war in any event. It is now up to the world." The New York Tribune remarks: "Mr. Knox reminds us that the principle of international arbitration was one of the very first established in our diplomacy, to which we may add that American diplomacy was the first to establish that principle in modern times." The Providence Journal adds: "In urging that the time has come for making peaceable adjustments the concern of judicial procedure, as distinguished from the diplomatic, Secretary of State Knox is justified in proclaiming American leadership."

1935: Soviets Cite Border Violations
MOSCOW — "A warning that 'serious consequences for the relations' of the Soviet Republics and Japan might result from the recent series of border incidents was made [on July 2] when the Soviet government filed a strenuous protest with Tokyo holding Japan responsible for future violation of Soviet territory by Manchurian troops. The protest delivered by Ambassador Konstantin Yurenev at Tokyo listed recent incidents where the Soviets charged that either Japanese ships or troops violated Soviet territory or territorial waters. The protest concluded: 'The Soviet government expects Japan to declare her intention to maintain peaceful relations on the border and take prompt measures to prevent provocative action on the part of Japanese Manchurian authorities.'"



Argentina: Help Will Have to Come From Outside

By Alejandro Portes

SAN DIEGO — The return of democracy in Argentina and Uruguay has opened political space for the expression of economic demands long repressed by military dictatorships. Both new democratic governments inherited a double handicap: a bankrupt country and a mobilized population demanding compensation for long years of sacrifice.

The fundamental issue is the enormous foreign debt accumulated under the military. Early last month it stood at \$1,700 per man, woman and child in Argentina and \$2,025 in Uruguay — a combined total of about \$54 billion. The debt has created a vicious circle: Payment of principal and interest virtually eliminates investment in economic development; absence of development guarantees, in turn, that future payments must be made out of existing resources.

Who will pay? The governments have four possible answers.

The first is simply not to pay, or to reduce or postpone payment. Raúl Alfonsín's government in Argentina moved initially in this direction, but retreated in the absence of support from other Latin American debtors.

A second solution is to make local capital pay through heavy taxation or outright confiscation, but neither government appears willing to nationalize the economy. Both count on private initiative, so measures that stimulate further capital flight and disinvestment must be avoided.

A third solution is to sacrifice the military establishments. They were responsible for the financial debacle and they consume sizable portions of the national budgets. The problem is that these bodies, parasitic and useless though they be, retain the internal monopoly of force. Civilian authorities must exercise great caution in the hands of the military hierarchies lest these be provoked into renewed coup attempts.

The only avenue left is to socialize the cost by further compressing wages and social expenditures. However, the economic logic of shifting the debt burden to the mass of the population runs contrary to the political logic of the new governments. That mass, after all, is their principal source of legitimacy and power.

But the lack of alternatives has led both governments reluctantly to adopt this solution. Mr. Alfonsín's announcement of a "war economy" pointed in that direction. The dramatic measures that followed, including wage and price controls and the symbolic change of the peso to the austral, confirmed his determination to push down this road.

Announcing austerity measures is one thing and implementing them

quite another. Although long stagnant, Argentina and Uruguay still boast some of the higher indicators of economic and social development in the Third World. Paradoxically, though, past development conspires against present efforts to spread the debt burden, for two reasons:

• There is no large rural peasantry that can fend for itself. In the Rio de la Plata neighbor countries, almost the entire population is incorporated into the money economy and is thus crucially dependent on government wage and price decisions.

• With high levels of education and long experience in making demands on government, these populations are both aware of what is taking place and able to mobilize in self-defense. Everyone knows the government's predicament and everyone is determined to avoid paying the price.

State bank workers in Uruguay wear lapel buttons stating, "We will not pay the debt with our salaries." Murals in Buenos Aires show a starving child, with the message, "Let's not pay the debt this way." Soon after Mr. Alfonsín's initial "war" announcement, speakers at a huge labor

rally demanded to know "war against whom?" and told him to resign if he could not keep his populist promises.

Pressures such as these account for the recent mass reincorporation of dismissed employees in the Uruguayan state payroll, in direct contradiction of the austerity effort. In Argentina, the attempt to reconcile debt payments with modest economic reactivation failed, producing a 1,010-percent inflation rate.

Such events exemplify how little room for maneuver these governments have. Their growing difficulties have prompted groups on both extremes of the political spectrum to begin reorganizing. Failure to solve economic problems have led to repeated revolutionary upheavals and military coups in the past.

Although repressive military regimes are the most probable sequel to failed democracies, a second alternative cannot be discarded. After decades of unsuccessful military and civilian experiments, these societies might incline to the one national course not yet attempted — that proposed by the extreme left.

Against such formidable odds, the

hopes of the current governments for survival hinge on two factors. One is the ability of the elected presidents. The second is the collective memory of atrocities committed by the military regimes. But neither force will be enough to preserve political stability. Time, in particular, runs against making use of past memories to justify present conditions.

So survival of these fragile democracies depends on external support. Transnational banks that happily financed the economic policies of military dictatorships have not proved willing to give their successors much breathing space. The U.S. government will thus have a decisive role, given its ability to provide direct aid and to lessen the severity of conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund. Costs of assisting these governments, including those of facilitating modest economic reactivation, are a fraction of those that could be required to cope with political chaos after their demise.

The writer is a professor and research fellow at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

Argentina: Alfonsín vs. Despondency

By Juan E. Corradi

NEW YORK — I returned to Buenos Aires last month to take stock of Argentina's first 18 months of constitutional government. I was looking for a coherent account, but I heard only a cacophony of complaints. The only tone used was a shrill present. Hyperinflation has been the cause and the symptom of a futile battle. Confidence in the government is short-lived. In politics, perceptions often become reality, and if the power of the government has eroded, the public perception of it has eroded exponentially.

So far President Raúl Alfonsín has withstood the erosion. His most important decision was a stylistic one: He chose sobering truth rather than demagoguery. His main accomplishment was to restore new confidence in the use of law. But his procrastination on the economic front put him in jeopardy. Given his country's staggering internal and foreign debt, capital flight and 1,000-percent inflation, Draconian austerity was clearly in order. Finally, last month, he took the painful economic steps necessary to reverse the mounting damage.

The creation of a new currency, the pledge not to print in excess of revenues, budget slashes, higher tax-

es, wage and price controls — all are designed to bring inflation to a halt. In Europe, similar shock treatments have been applied in the past, with varying measures of success: Germany in 1932 and 1948, Belgium in 1944 and Austria in 1945 are cases in point. They all hoped to make good currency replace the bad.

President Alfonsín may be lucky. His new policy will not, in any case, drastically reduce living standards, as some Argentines have charged. It will merely eliminate the illusions of wealth created by hyperinflation.

I brought back this picture: An erstwhile proud nation, now impoverished but volatile, is taking its first steps in democracy. It still lacks a firm system of institutions and parties, but it enjoys superb presidential leadership. The problem is that by their nature, crisis management and civilized political compromise work at cross-purposes. The question is: Will the unruly, impatient Argentine people grant their democratic government enough confidence to steer them through this hard passage?

Belt-tightening is necessary but not sufficient. Only fresh approaches to the debt problem can redress Argentina's woes. It is the responsibility of Western creditors and institutions to entertain new ideas on how to channel new funds into Latin America — including the conversion of part of the debt into investments.

Unfortunately, the United States is sadly distracted — by both the flames in Central America and the administration's efforts to fan them — from the issues that confront key nations of South America. The real battle for security in the hemisphere is being fought in the workplaces, homes and minds of expectant Argentines.

The writer, associate professor of sociology at New York University, is author of "The Fiscal Republic: Economy, Society, and Politics in Argentina." He contributed this to The New York Times.

Yes, Reagan Has an Industrial Policy

By George F. Will

BRADDOCK, Pennsylvania — The small, clean, cool, quiet world of the township has northern California's Silicon Valley as a symbol of America's economic "go for it." But Pennsylvania's Monongahela Valley — the hot, muscular world of blast furnaces — is not yet gone. Not yet.

Pittsburgh was recently rated first among America's 325 metropolitan areas as the best place to live. The air is now clean because so many smokestacks are cold; the largest employer is not U.S. Steel but the University of Pittsburgh. The transformation of Pittsburgh is a tribute to the suppleness of American society. But in the mean streets of Braddock just outside Pittsburgh, you see the weary flesh and blank faces of the people who are casualties of the wrenching adjustment — the poor, who break when more people become bread.

The steel region is no stranger to suffering. William Manchester says that in 1934 the average steelworker toiled in dangerous settings to earn \$369 a year, supporting six people. When the 1936 film "Modern Times" came to Pittsburgh, "blue-collar audiences did not laugh at Charlie Chaplin's parody of a workman's five-minute break, when his hands continued to mime the machinery at first and then slowed down just long enough to allow him to grab a glass of water."

Social Darwinists, living in cocoons of abstractions, say with icy complacency that the United States workers union did its work too well, pricing labor, and hence American steel, out of competition. There is a bit of truth to that, but it takes a

together moralist than I to lament the physical safety and economic gains that the USW won for workers in the Mon Valley.

Besides, the steel industry's primary problem is that it is competing not with foreign corporations similarly disciplined by market forces, but with foreign governments that have flooded the world with excess capacity and are running nationalized steel plants as jobs programs. For most Americans, too young to have experienced the Depression, this valley is a stunning classroom in which to learn about the death of the spirit that follows the death of industries.

In Braddock, a slumped-down labor force in a modernized plant is making steel in a drama of fire and sweat that any American could profit from watching. But the plant is an island of wholesome roar in an ocean of deadly silence, an ocean of idled humanity that laps up to the plant gate. Much of American industry is back and standing tall, but steel is flat on its back, woozy and worried that the tax-reform plan will deliver a roundhouse punch.

How big the American steel industry should be is debatable, but the need for an efficient core of that industry is not. American steel-makers can compete if, but only if, they modernize their plants. The tax proposal would make such investment less attractive.

It would lower rates for individuals and raise revenues from businesses even while lowering the business tax rate from 46 to 33 percent.

It would manage that by, among other things, repealing the investment tax credit and making depreciation schedules less generous. In many other industrial nations. This would raise production costs and diminish relative productivity in heavy-investment industries at a moment when the strong dollar handicaps U.S. companies in international competition.

The federal tax code collects approximately one-fifth of GNP in a complex industrial nation. Such a code cannot help but embody an industrial policy. Under President Reagan's plan, the increase in the tax burden on those industries that demand constant heavy capital purchases, such as steel and autos, would help pay for a three-year extension of the research and development tax credit and a cut in the maximum capital-gains rate. These are boons to venture capitalists and to the high-technology industries they currently favor.

Under the tax plan as proposed, Ronald Reagan's yuppie entrepreneurs would do better than Lane Kirkland's struggling blue-collar manufacturing workers. But many Democrats know that the rising blight of rust is ruining their neighborhoods. So before concluding that the tax treatment of business — the Reagan industrial policy — is settled, remember:

Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is as Democratic as his hometown, Chicago. And he resembles a yuppie about as much as Pittsburgh's Iron City beer resembles Perrier.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Awaiting A Vertical Takeoff

By Tom Wicker

GENEVA — John Kenneth Galbraith, the American economist, evoked the spontaneous outburst of applause at an international colloquium on nuclear war and nuclear proliferation that concluded in Geneva Sunday. Mr. Galbraith, mildly rebuking a militantly anti-Soviet speech by Richard Feiler, a Reagan administration nuclear expert, observed that the conference would not "get far on the assumption that one side is completely wrong and one side is completely right."

Mr. Feiler had been no more one-sided than Soviet representatives, notably Anatoli Gromyko of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S.A. and Canada Studies. Mr. Galbraith took them to task, too, primarily for their insistence that the United States had used atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki not just to end World War II but primarily to intimidate Moscow and keep Soviet armies out of the war in Asia.

Lewis Dunn, assistant director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, produced what appeared to be the most negative audience reaction at the three-day meeting when in its last hour he gave a flat "no" — speaking, he said, for himself and the Reagan administration — to the question whether he would support an "immediate moratorium" on nuclear testing.

Mr. Dunn was only repeating established Reagan administration policy, and his reasons — the "question of verification" and the priority the administration gives to deep cuts in existing nuclear weaponry — had been stated before. But he had been preceded by David Owen, the former British foreign secretary, who unequivocally supported a moratorium on testing and stated his belief that it could be adequately verified.

Mr. Dunn was followed by A.A. Kokoshin, a deputy to Mr. Arbatov, who said that Moscow "already has made such a proposal" and that agreement on a moratorium would improve Soviet-U.S. relations and the prospects for other arms control.

Mr. Dunn's bald response not only accentuated the generally negative impression that he and Mr. Feiler made on a group representing mostly European and Third World nations. It also jolted the hopes of some that the superpowers might take steps to head off further "horizontal proliferation" — the acquisition of nuclear weapons by nations not now possessing them.

Those hopes, however unrealistic, clearly centered on a test moratorium leading to a comprehensive test ban treaty. Mr. Owen said Pakistan was now so close to its first nuclear test that it probably could be stopped only by "an immediate agreement to a moratorium on testing," followed by a comprehensive test ban treaty signed by the five nuclear states.

Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka said such a treaty or "steps toward this as an earnest of good faith" would be the best evidence that the nuclear powers were doing their part in observance of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Without such proof of efforts to stem "vertical proliferation" — the expansion of nuclear arsenals — it was often predicted, horizontal proliferation to Pakistan and India, Iraq and Libya, perhaps North and South Korea, was only a matter of time.

The discussions, organized by Prince Saaduddin Aga Khan, were unofficial. Under the sponsorship of the private Groupe de Bellevue. But they acquired a tone of urgency owing to the coming Third Review Conference of the 126 nations that have signed the Nonproliferation Treaty. Much will be heard at that conference, to convene in Geneva in September, about the failure of the superpowers to meet their obligations under its Article VI, which requires them to "pursue negotiations in good faith" on a cessation of the arms race, nuclear disarmament and "general and complete disarmament."

Despite Article VI, as Ambassador Dhanapala pointed out, there has been "escalation of the arms race involving the realm of outer space," "armaments expenditure is running at \$1,000 billion per annum," "there are an estimated 50,000 nuclear warheads" and "every year nuclear tests are conducted (43 by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in 1984 alone)."

The superpowers are not even close to observing Article VI, which might have some restraining effect on horizontal proliferation. At the review conference in September, like the Groupe de Bellevue colloquium, is likely to consider evidence that both kinds of proliferation will continue.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Don't Appease Khomeini

I disagree with Robin Wright ("The Case for Talking With Iran," June 25), who says that Iranians are prepared to "endure further hardships to protect their Islamic form of government." Despite fears of extreme reprisals, the Iranian people took to the streets in the thousands on May 17, at the request of Shapur Bakhtiar, to say peacefully to the entire world that they are sick and tired of the Khomeini regime.

I further disagree with the writer's statement that Khomeinism is certain to survive Ayatollah Khomeini, and with her prescription that the West should attempt a rapprochement with him. She should remember that terrorism has paid high dividends for the Islamic Republic. In Lebanon, two fanatics, two trucks and perhaps \$50,000 worth of explosives forced a superpower to withdraw with a bloody nose. Can the writer suggest why, after such an astounding victory, the Islamic Republic should want to change its tactics? Her for-

mula for appeasing terrorists will only encourage more terrorism.
MEHRDAD KHONSARI
London.

Perhaps it is correct that retaliation by the U.S. government against the Shiite "crusaders" would result in even more hostile anti-American terrorism. But if Robin Wright's counsel is followed, terrorism will be a growth industry with a cost-benefit ratio increasing in arithmetic proportion.
EDWIN BARROW
Clyde, Greece.

Stranger Than Diction

In "Talkative" Chimp Impresses Researchers" (June 27), a scientist is paraphrased as saying "that humans' ancestors may have somehow developed an ability to comprehend speech before they had the ability to speak." I wonder if the scientist had thought through the ramifications of this amazing statement.
A. HELD
University of Bern.

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Italy's New President: A Law-and-Order Man

**Cossiga's Anti-Terrorist Campaign
As Minister Brought Personal Grief**

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune
ROME — The most famous and most moving photograph of Francesco Cossiga, who is being sworn in as Italy's new president Wednesday, has appeared in the Italian press.

It was taken more than seven years ago on a cold, rainy day and shows him bareheaded, a hand covering his face and hiding his tears, standing alone against the flower-covered tomb of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro, his friend and mentor who had been killed a few days earlier by the Red Brigades.

Mr. Cossiga had been absent from the funeral, banished like all other politicians by Moro's widow who blamed him and the government for her husband's death.

It had been Moro, as prime minister, who had brought the young lawyer from Sassari, in Sardinia, to the capital and the political big leagues by giving him his first cabinet-rank job as undersecretary and then, in 1976, made him interior minister.

Mr. Cossiga, much to his later regret, kept the post under Mr. Moro's successor, Giulio Andreotti. And thus he became the man directly responsible in the fruitless hunt for Moro's kidnappers in that spring of 1978.

As interior minister, the mild, introspective Mr. Cossiga, who is

now 56, had become identified as a law-and-order man.

He was one of the first to recognize the dimensions of the threat of terrorism in Italy.

He became the pet hate of the far-left movements that had sprung up to the left of the Communist Party and whose main objective was to disrupt the growing cooperation between the Communists and the Christian Democrats that Moro and Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party chief who died last year, sought to bring about.

The extreme left accused Mr. Cossiga of acting in concert, almost in conspiracy with, the Communist Party's own "law-and-order" man, Ugo Pecchioli.

His name, misspelled Cossiga, the double "S" drawn in the form of the symbol of the Nazi SS, appeared on thousands of walls.

An official of his ministry ordered as many of these graffiti photographed as was possible. The collection, filling three volumes, was presented to Mr. Cossiga as a gift.

After Moro's abduction, Mr. Cossiga voted with the majority of the ministers to refuse all negotiation with the guerrillas who demanded the release of imprisoned Red Brigades leaders as a condition for Moro's release.

The government's position was emphatically backed by the Communists. Only the Socialists of the current prime minister, Bettino Craxi, then not in the government, advocated negotiations with the Red Brigades.

Friends said that Mr. Cossiga was wracked by doubt and perhaps remorse as soon as he had concurred in the decision not to try to save Mr. Moro through negotiation. But his doubt remained private.

What he did betray was his bitterness at being frustrated at every turn, in spite of a huge police dragnet, in all his efforts to find a trace of his captive friend.

On the day after Moro's body was found in an abandoned car near the headquarters of the Christian Democratic and Communist headquarters, Mr. Cossiga said: "From this moment you must consider me politically dead."

The next day he resigned, the only minister to do so, taking full personal responsibility for what had happened. His resignation was an extraordinary occurrence in the history of Italian politics.

But in 1979 after Parliament rejected several Christian Democratic candidates in a row, President



Francesco Cossiga, the recently elected Italian president, visited the grave of Aldo Moro after his murder in 1978.

Sandro Pertini asked him to try to form a government. He accepted and succeeded.

But by then the historic compromise that Moro and Berlinguer had tried to engineer between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, had been abandoned.

Berlinguer, another Sardinian from Sassari and Mr. Cossiga's second cousin, opened all-out political warfare on the Cossiga government over economic issues and foreign policy, including the stationing of U.S. cruise missiles in Sicily.

Mr. Cossiga, despite the mutual respect between the two men, remarked about the family tie: "I don't know who should feel more embarrassed, he or I."

His worst moment as prime minister came when Mr. Cossiga was accused of having tipped off Carlo Donat-Cattin, another leading Christian Democrat, that the latter's son was sought by the police as a member of the leftist terrorist organization Prima Linea.

The younger Mr. Donat-Cattin was spirited across the border to Switzerland and arrested years later.

Mr. Cossiga always denied any wrongdoing.

He was brought down once as prime minister, then immediately formed a new government. After he had won a vote of confidence in Parliament, he turned to his opponents in his own party and told them: "Now you have voted for me, you can start bringing me down." They soon did.

Mr. Cossiga was elected Senate president in July 1983 on the first ballot, and has since confirmed the reputation he had before — of an unusually independent politician who has remained aloof from the factions and clans within his own party.

This quality was one that attracted Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democratic Party secretary who is bent on doing away with the rule of the clans.

Mr. De Mita imposed the choice of Mr. Cossiga on other, more entrenched party leaders who had presidential ambitions of their own. The opposition Communists, who had fought Mr. Cossiga as prime minister, but appreciated the fact that as Senate president he had remained emphatically above party lines, went along.

U.S. Envoy Meets Denktash
The Associated Press
NICOSIA — The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, met Monday with Richard N. Haas, the U.S. envoy for Cyprus. Recent UN-sponsored peace talks between Spyros Kyprianou, the Cypriot president, and Mr. Denktash broke up after failing to advance on the issue of reuniting the island.

Europeans Send Aloft Satellite to Meet Comet

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The European Space Agency launched Tuesday its Giotto spacecraft on the first leg of an eight-month journey that will take it to a rendezvous with Halley's comet between the sun and the Earth in March 1986.

The launch from the Kourou Space Center on French Guiana on the northeastern coast of South America was the ninth straight success for the European agency's unmanned Ariane-1 rocket.

Placed by Ariane in a "parking orbit" 22,300 miles (36,152 kilometers) above the equator, the 2,112-pound (958-kilogram) spacecraft will use an onboard "kick" motor to move it out of Earth orbit on Wednesday into what engineers call the "cruise" phase toward deep space.

During its cruise, Giotto will take a curved path that will cover an estimated 360 million miles by the time it intercepts the comet next year.

One of three instrumented spacecraft already launched to meet up with Halley's comet next year, Giotto will come the closest. Its encounter with the comet will occur on March 13, when it is expected to come within 310 miles of the comet's nucleus.

Giotto is not expected to survive beyond the encounter distance, where it will be sandblasted by billions of high speed dust particles pouring off the comet's nucleus.

The Giotto spacecraft gets its name from Giotto di Bondone, a 14th-century artist who witnessed an apparition in 1301 of what turned out to be Halley's comet. The Florentine painter was so impressed by the comet that he made it the "Star of Bethlehem" in a fresco he called the "Adoration of the Magi."

The Soviet Union has sent two Vega spacecraft to rendezvous with the comet at a distance of 6,200 miles.

A fourth spacecraft named Planet-A will be launched in August by Japan but its encounter distance will be no closer than 160,000 miles. Its primary task will be to photograph the comet's tail and the huge cloud of hydrogen gas that surrounds all comets as they circle the sun.

At least two U.S. space shuttle flights are to observe Halley's comet. One flight will take place in January, the second in March.

Shevardnadze: a Tough Leader In Georgia, He Pushed Economic Reform and Discipline

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Georgian Communist Party leader who was chosen to succeed Andrei A. Gromyko as foreign minister, has a reputation domestically as an articulate party official in the mold of Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Shevardnadze's reputed modesty, his crackdown on corruption in Georgia and his pioneering of economic experiments mark him as a supporter of Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for discipline and limited reform.

His relative lack of foreign experience also leaves the way clear for Mr. Gorbachev, backed by Mr. Gromyko as president, to play an important role in making any new foreign policy initiatives.

The 57-year-old Georgian was first considered a candidate for promotion when Mr. Gorbachev became Communist Party secretary in March, succeeding Konstantin U. Chernenko.

But Mr. Shevardnadze, who has had alternate, or nonvoting, membership in the ruling Politburo since 1978, was passed over when three clear Gorbachev allies, Viktor

M. Chebrikov, head of the KGB, and Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and Yegor K. Ligachev, both Central Committee secretaries, were promoted to full Politburo membership in April.

Mr. Shevardnadze was elected to full Politburo membership on Monday.

He has been the host of conferences for Third World nations in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi and has headed some Communist Party delegations on visits abroad.

He has also traveled to Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Portugal and Tunisia.

He has spent almost all his life in the Georgian Communist Party, rising through the Komsomol Communist Youth League and serving from 1965 to 1972 as Georgian minister of internal affairs.

A Western diplomat said that the naming of Mr. Shevardnadze as foreign minister left room for a continued foreign policy role for Mr. Gromyko.

The diplomat, who asked not to be identified, called Mr. Shevardnadze "an intelligent, articulate man who can handle the nuts and bolts while Gromyko takes care of the really important stuff."

Mr. Shevardnadze was born Jan. 25, 1928, in Mamati near the Black Sea coast west of Tbilisi. He became a Communist Party member in 1948 after two years as a Komsomol instructor and a full member of the Georgian party's Central Committee in 1958.

He has a reputation for personal modesty and as a capable and tough administrator.

It was as minister of internal affairs that Mr. Shevardnadze drew the national attention necessary for any Soviet party career to develop. He played a key role in investigating a well-publicized case of nepotism and bribery.

The case involved Otari Lazishvili, a friend of a former Soviet general prosecutor. He used that connection to protect his illegal economic deals.

Mr. Shevardnadze successfully moved against Mr. Lazishvili in 1972. He was then made party leader, and could need the crackdown.

In the economy, Mr. Shevardnadze has overseen a number of economic experiments, most notably the development of regional agricultural-industrial complexes, that have drawn national attention.

Gromyko Is Named Soviet President

(Continued from Page 1)
position that guaranteed him a more prestigious niche in Soviet history than he would have had as foreign minister, and a burial plot behind the Lenin Mausoleum instead of in the Kremlin wall.

As chief of state, Mr. Gromyko will be responsible for meeting with visiting leaders and for making state trips abroad. As a member of the Politburo he will continue to have a major voice in Soviet policy.

■ **Gorbachev Aide Promoted**
Yegor K. Ligachev, a key aide to Mr. Gorbachev, was elected Tuesday to a position in the Soviet parliament that has been ordinarily held by the No. 2 person in the Communist Party, Reuters reported.

Mr. Ligachev, 64, was named chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers in the Supreme Soviet.

The post has been held in the past by the party secretary in charge of ideology, traditionally the unannounced deputy leader.

Mr. Gorbachev was named to the foreign affairs post last year at the same time as Mr. Chernenko took over the presidency.

Mr. Ligachev and Mr. Gorbachev smiled broadly from the rostrum when the vote was taken in the Grand Kremlin Palace.

He has risen rapidly to the top echelons of power in the Kremlin since Mr. Andropov summoned him from Siberia to Moscow in 1983. In April he was promoted to full membership of the 13-man party Politburo, bypassing the usual phase of candidate, or nonvoting, member.

■ **Washington Reacts**
U.S. officials said Tuesday that the naming of Mr. Gromyko as president had cleared the way for Mr. Gorbachev to take over control of Moscow's foreign policy. United Press International reported from Washington.

The Soviet moves came about the same time as an announcement in Washington that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev would meet, for the first time, in a three-day session Nov. 19-21 in Geneva, the site of nuclear arms talks.

The White House and the State Department had no official comment on the Gromyko move.

But some U.S. officials said Mr. Gromyko was, in essence, "kicked upstairs" and that Mr. Gorbachev

now was in a position to take over foreign policy.

Mr. Gromyko's role will be ceremonial, one official said. "But it's not clear whether he'll maintain his influence in foreign policy."

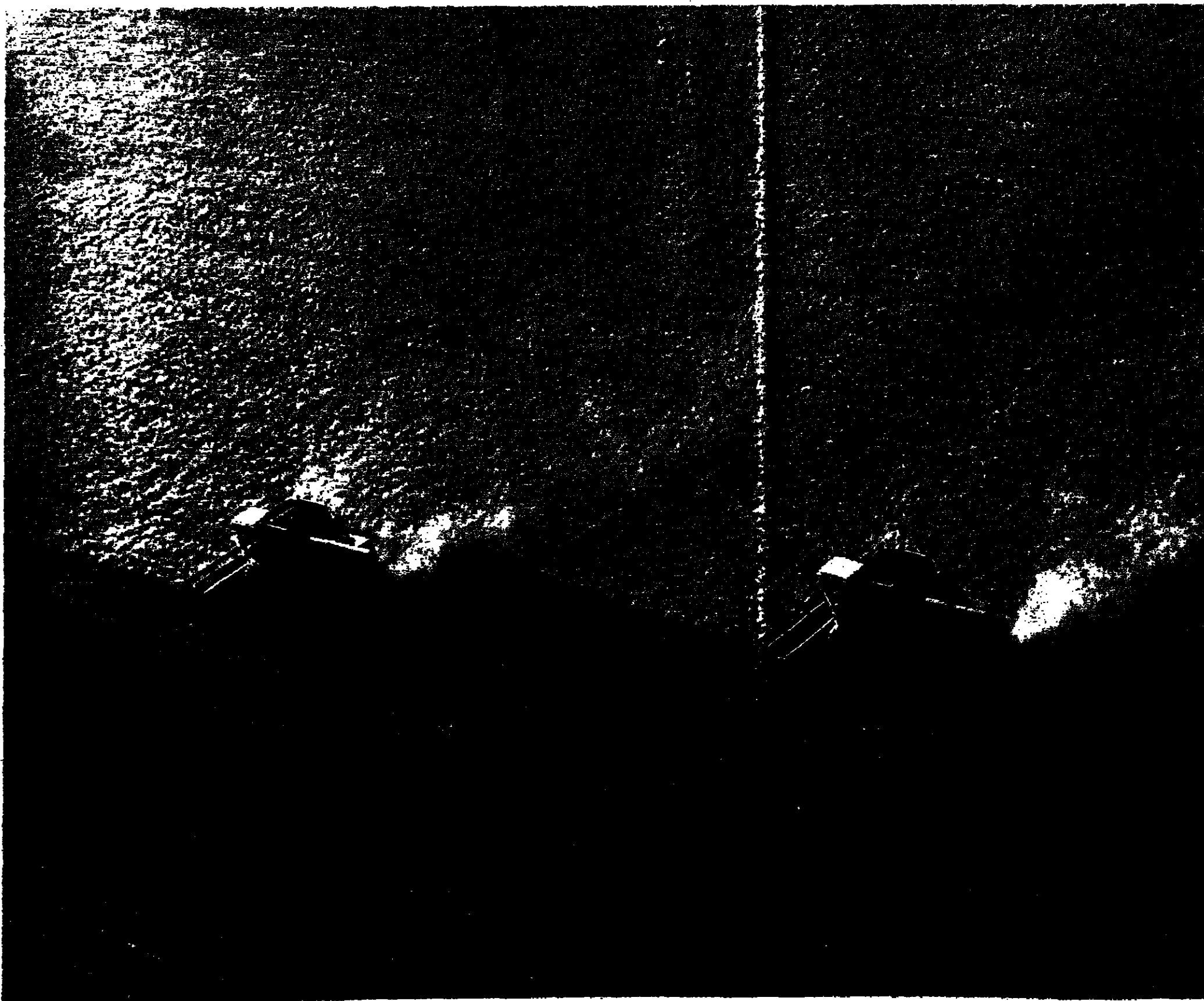
The U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, Vernon A. Walters, commenting on Mr. Gromyko's elevation on television, said: "I think it is a reward for long and faithful service to a very ornamental job."

Mr. Walters, asked if the move represented any loss of power for Mr. Gorbachev, said: "No, I think the fact that Gorbachev could make him president, could secure his approval as president, could secure a number of other changes in the Politburo, is an indication that Gorbachev is getting his power base firmly settled."

Officials said Mr. Shevardnadze's experience was "limited in Moscow and in foreign policy" but they added that he was "very bright" and "attractive in dealing with other people."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz will be able to size him up at a Helsinki meeting soon, on the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki accords on European security and human rights, officials said.

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U.S. TV Networks Debate Propriety of Role in Crisis

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The role of television in the 17-day American hostage crisis promises to fuel debate that will be difficult to resolve. It is a matter that is troubling to many journalists because it appears to have set precedents for coverage of future such incidents.

Almost throughout the crisis, television functioned not only as observer and reporter, the traditional journalistic capacity, but also at times as an actor in the unfolding events.

In effect, the sophisticated technological mechanism that had been developed in the West to serve a free press entered into a symbiotic relationship with those holding the hostages. The captors were trading access to the principals in the drama for what they viewed as public-

ty, and interviews were conducted in the inhibiting presence of armed militiamen.

In their role as a participant, the nation's networks broadcast statements and interviews with repre-

NEWS ANALYSIS

sentatives of Amal, the Shiite Moslem militia that took responsibility for the hostages, and also transmitted interviews with the hostages that were carefully controlled by the captors. In some cases the material was broadcast without being edited at all.

"You have journalism, which is thoughtful and considered, and you have what I call 'electronics,' which is the use of our facilities to transmit pictures and words, but does not have a lot to do with journalism," said John Chancellor, senior commentator at NBC News.

The episode has served to point up the problem of being an aggressive provider of news, long considered a virtue among both print and broadcast journalists, without being exploited by the subject of the reporting.

Print journalism, which by its nature requires editing, does not suit the purposes of terrorists nearly so well and, hence, is less vulnerable to being used by them as a vehicle for propaganda. But, during the crisis, newspapers frequently published transcripts of exchanges that had been broadcast on the networks because the exchanges themselves were the news.

Journalists and others have raised questions regarding whether the television networks were manipulated by those holding the hostages. Statements by the captors were repeatedly broadcast, as were statements by hostages that seemed

to cast the Shiite Moslem cause in a sympathetic light.

Mr. Chancellor and others have said that the networks should have delayed broadcasting the material until it could be edited and accompanied by informed commentary that explained the context of what was being shown and the influences on hostages and reporters.

Journalists in Beirut say there was great pressure not to inflame the situation by asking questions that might offend, for example by raising the issue of the murder of Robert Dean Stethem, a passenger who was a U.S. Navy diver. The reporters, who were also interviewing people who were armed, realized that they themselves could have been seized as hostages.

Whether statements by Nabih Berri, the Shiite Moslem leader, and the hostages had much influence on U.S. public opinion is still uncertain. Such coverage prompted a storm of public self-examination within the nation's news organizations, calling attention to the role that television in particular was playing and feeding what many think is a broad public sense that news coverage aided those holding the hostages.

Some reporters and network executives speculated that the publicity given the situation may indeed have aided the hostages, in that it

diminished the likelihood of harm coming to them.

Adding to the controversy was an atmosphere of frenzied competition in Beirut among news organizations, and especially among television networks.

All the networks committed enormous resources to the coverage, with dozens of reporters, platoons of drivers and translators, chartered airplanes to fly videotape to the nearest available transmission point, and intense pressure from network headquarters to produce something exclusive.

Coverage of the crisis in the United States was extensive. The story dominated regularly scheduled news broadcasts, and the major networks produced special programs of expanded coverage. Network news bulletins and live broadcasts concerning the hostage developments frequently cut into regular programming.

The intense competition was given a sinister twist because of the atmosphere of lawlessness, anarchy and danger in Beirut, which contributed to what a reporter described as a "jungle mentality where anything goes."

Rumors have circulated widely among the journalists in Beirut of news organizations paying those holding the hostages for interviews and favored treatment, such as op-



In an interview on ABC-TV on Thursday, three American hostages expressed support for demands made by the Shiite Moslems holding them. From left are the Reverend James McLoughlin, Allyn B. Conwell and Ralf W. Traugott. At right is a Shiite militiaman.

portunities for exclusive access, although all of the networks deny paying for news.

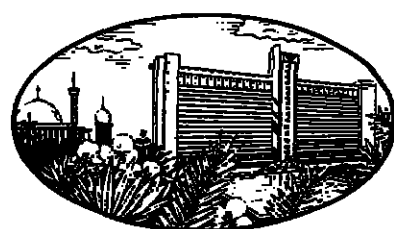
In addition, there has been a scramble for access to the families

of the hostages that has prompted criticism from some journalists. "There is no doubt in my mind that there was some 'Don't tell me what you're going to do with it, just do it'

money being spent this week," said Fred Friendly, the Edward R. Murrow professor emeritus at the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism.

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Hostages Saw Hijackers Dupe Airport Security

By Michael Wines

WIESBADEN, West Germany — With incredible luck, two Lebanese hijackers duped security guards and devices before hijacking TWA Flight 847 on June 14, according to two passengers from Indianapolis who said they witnessed the entire affair.

An account of the two men's maneuvers was provided Monday by James W. Hoskins Jr., 22, who was among those just freed, and his girlfriend, Kathryn A. Davis, 21, who was among the women passengers released in Algeria.

The two said that they moved through the Athens Airport security procedures immediately ahead of the two hijackers.

"They were right behind us, and I made the comment to Kathy that they both looked strange," Mr. Hoskins said. "One guy was really very edgy and the other guy was very calm."

"As we went through, we put our bags down to run through the X-ray machine, and the guy stuffed his bags in between our bags, and it ran through that way."

"I thought that was a little strange at the time," he said, "and I made the comment to him that he'd better back off. I'm glad I didn't get much stronger than that."

Mr. Hoskins said he presumes that the bags contained the grenades used by the hijackers to

terrorize the passengers aboard the plane. If so, they went undetected.

The second hijacker was stopped by the metal detector before boarding the flight, Mr. Hoskins and Miss Davis said.

"He went through right behind me, and he flunked the first time," Mr. Hoskins said. "The buzzers went off, I turned around and looked, and he threw his hands in the air... and he was shaken."

Mr. Hoskins said the Athens Airport guard in charge of the metal detector removed a metal pen and a cigarette lighter from the hijacker's pockets.

Yet, he triggered the alarm on his second walk through the scan-

ner, Mr. Hoskins said. The hijacker finally succeeded in clearing in a third effort by passing the metal detector by walking through it backwards, Mr. Hoskins said.

"Immediately after the guy let him go, he ran for his bag, and pushed through the crowd," Mr. Hoskins added. "I think he was the first guy on the transport that took us out to the plane."

Miss Davis said the two men's behavior made them suspicious but not suspicious enough. Mr. Hoskins said, "didn't want to get on the plane, but he thought he was really being paranoid, you know."

Twenty minutes after takeoff, the two men took over the plane.



James W. Hoskins Jr.

Lebanon's Party of God: A Growing, Disciplined Islamic Force

By John Kifner

BEIRUT — Hezbollah, or the Party of God, the pro-Iranian Islamic fundamentalist movement whose followers are believed to have been behind the hijacking of the Trans World Airlines jet on June 14, is a growing, powerful force in Lebanon.

"We strive to be in the vanguard of the people that are engaged in holy war for independence and freedom," said Sheikh Ibrahim al-Amin, the key political leader of the movement.

Sheikh Amin spoke in an interview at his home, guarded by bearded young men with Islamic medals on the stocks of their AK-47 assault rifles, in the southern suburb of Bir Abed.

"The American state and government," the young cleric said, "tops the list of the states that acted by all means in killing the people of the area, especially the Islamic people."

The cleric said that the 39 American hostages from the TWA plane were released Sunday were "held by the hijackers" and not formally by Hezbollah.

"But we support the cause linked to this," he said. "The taking of

hostages was done not to deprive the innocent of their freedom but to secure the release of detainees held by Israel in an illegal and inhumane manner."

Led by militant young clerics filled with admiration for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran, Hezbollah has a secure base in the area around the ancient city of Baalbek in the Bekaa region of eastern Lebanon.

It is struggling with the mainstream Shiite Moslem movement, Amal, for control of the Shiite regions of southern Lebanon. It was the Amal militia, led by Nabih Berri, Lebanon's minister of justice, that took over the job of guarding the American hostages when they were brought to Beirut.

The fundamentalist movements here and elsewhere in the Middle East are receiving strong support from Iran through an organization

called the Committee for the Islamic Revolution, headed by Ayatollah Hussein Montazeri. He is regarded as a possible successor to Ayatollah Khomeini.

Usually thought of as an exclusively Shiite movement, Hezbollah also has begun to develop support from a new breed of Sunni Moslem fundamentalists in Lebanon.

There are about six Sunni leaders in West Beirut now allied with Hezbollah. In Sidon, south of Beirut, an Islamic front was formed earlier this month. Under the direction of a Shiite cleric with strong ties to Iran, Sheikh Maher Hammoud, it united Shiite and Sunni clerics, cooperating with Hezbollah.

In northern Lebanon, Tripoli now is controlled largely by the Islamic Unification Movement, or Tawheed, led by a Sunni fundamentalist, Sheikh Saeed Shabaan, who also has links with Iran.

The Iranian connection is one of the strongest features of Hezbollah. The movement made its formal appearance as a political group in February, with the publication of a 48-page manifesto outlining its political position.

It includes a demand that

"America, France and their allies must leave Lebanon once and for all." It says that the largely Maronite Catholic Phalangist Party, which dominates the government, "must be subjected to justice and be brought to trial for all the crimes they have committed against the Moslems and the Christians with encouragement from America and Israel."

Hezbollah, according to the manifesto, believes that both Western capitalism and Communism are evil and that "the only answer lies in the mission of Islam."

"We are headed for dealing with evil at the roots and the roots are America," the manifesto said.

A prominent Shiite cleric complained that Hezbollah was "misleadingly described as a handful of fanatics bent on killing, plunder and robbery" and was "blamed for every unpleasant incident."

Baalbek is regarded as a stronghold of Shiite fundamentalism and the probable hideout of a number of Iranian-linked groups that have carried out hijackings, suicide truck bombings and kidnappings of Westerners.

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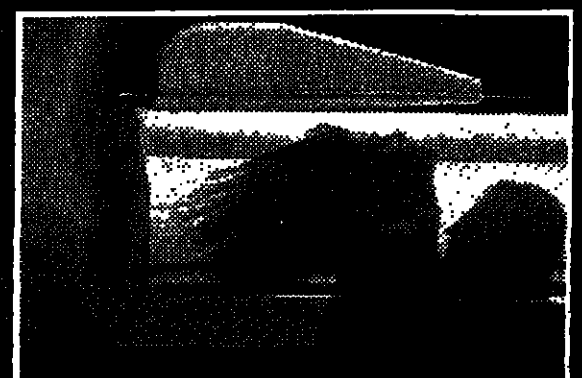
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ARTS / LEISURE

African Musicians Seek to Free Colleague Jailed in Nigeria

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — An all-star collection of African musicians recently formed a group called Jericho, which is performing under the banner "Free Fela."

Fela Anikulapo Kuti — known as the "king of Afro-beat," a black president, "verbal guerrilla," a mega-star of African popular music — was arrested at Lagos International Airport last Sept. 4 and charged with illegal exportation of foreign currency. He was sentenced to five years in prison. The members of Jericho contend that the accusation was trumped up, the trial irregular and the sentence excessive.

Whatever the truth behind the charges, the group Jericho is clearly for Fela, right or wrong. Yet the human rights group Amnesty International has expressed reservations about the nature of the charges.

The idea for Jericho originated with René Lenoble, a partner in Fela's management firm, Yaba. He was in New York on the day of the arrest, waiting for Fela's 40-member troupe to arrive for a U.S. tour. "We'd already had a hard time getting visas from the American Embassy in Lagos," Lenoble said. "Fela has always said what's on his mind — about everything, the CIA, for example."

A controversial populist with an enormous ego and following, Fela recently announced his intention to run for the Nigerian presidency. Lenoble describes him with admiration: "He's a troublemaker."

"Music," Fela once said, "is the weapon of the future." His albums have titles such as "Authority Stealing," "Coffin for the Head of State" and "Sorrow, Tears and Blood." His new album is called "Army Arrangement."

When Fela was 7 (he was born in 1938), a fortune teller told his mother: "He will be obstinate, impetuous, uncontrollable. . . . His life will be full of turbulence and violence. . . . He will have many women. . . . He will be called an outlaw because he will mock convention."

His father founded the Nigerian Teachers Association. His mother, also a teacher, was president of the Union of Nigerian Women and played a key role in winning female voting rights.

Polititized by his mother, who had met Kwame Nkrumah, the Ghanaian leader, Fela deepened his political consciousness when he went to London to study law and began to question the role of the black man in a white world.

In London he formed his first group, Koola Lobitos, and it took the "James Brown sound" back to Lagos. He opened a nightclub. The

Shrine, announcing that his rhythm-and-blues-based "Afro-beat" — featuring his own energetic saxophone playing — was going to replace the popular but unsophisticated ethnic "High-Life" dance music. At that time he had two wives.

While making increasingly provocative statements against what he saw as the "corruption of power," he changed his middle name from Ramson to Anikulapo. He proclaimed his neighborhood in Lagos to be the Independent Kalakuta Republic, and when the police found marijuana in his home, he said that he could do what he wanted in his own country.

By 1975 his 30 albums had each sold in six-figure quantities, according to a biography prepared by his managers. He erected a barbed wire fence around his house. In 1977 the army entered the "Kalakuta Republic" in force. His mother and later died of her injuries. Fela's leg was fractured, and he was thrown in prison.

According to the biography he "lost all his savings, equipment and master tapes. He was totally ruined." He recorded the album "Unknown Soldier" to commemorate the incident, and left for exile in Ghana. He later moved back to Nigeria

and "married" the 27 women living in his compound. According to Lenoble, "The police arrested him more than a hundred times, for everything from disturbing the peace to armed robbery."

"Ruined, abandoned by his old friends," says the biography, "Fela was forced to recruit inexperienced young musicians to reform his troupe," which toured Europe during the summer of 1984. The same troupe was leaving for the United States in September when he was arrested for having an "undeclared" £1,600 (about \$2,000) in his pocket.

He was tried by a special court of two military judges and one civilian judge. The defense maintained that he had indeed declared a bribe and, when Fela refused to pay it, got even. Every traveler leaving Nigeria must fill out a blue foreign-currency form. The defense stated: "Blue forms for all passengers traveling on the date in question . . . are not tendered as exhibits. . . . [They] were suddenly made 'missing' by the Board of Customs."

Lenoble says that £1,600 would only have paid one night's hotel bill for 40 people in New York. "Why?" he asks, "would Fela take such a risk for that small amount of money? It was his first major tour

of the States; it was extremely important to him."

Amnesty International has said that it is concerned that the government's motive in prosecuting Fela "may have been political, and that his trial was unfair. . . . Members of the family have publicly alleged that two customs officers, named Aregbesola and Monye, were willing to testify in court that they had seen Fela declare the currency in the correct way. . . . They were detained without charge by the authorities during the trial in order to keep them from testifying."

Fela's brother Beko, a doctor and first vice president of the Nigerian Medical Association, conducted press conferences and fought to free his brother until he himself was arrested and detained without charge. He is accused of being "concerned in acts prejudicial to state security" for his role in a protracted boycott by doctors seeking improved health care in Nigeria. Amnesty International is taking "urgent action" on his case.

On April 26, one day after Fela granted an interview to the French newspaper Libération in Lagos's Kiri Kiri jail, he was transferred to a prison in Maiduguri, a remote northeastern town.

Since then, no news, so Jericho was formed. Consisting of well-known musicians such as Mory

Kante and Ray Lema, and others from Guinea, Zaire, Cameroon and Senegal, the group hopes to "blow down the prison walls" on a world tour.

"When I come out of prison," Fela told Libération: "it is going to be explosive. . . . People are realizing every day that Fela is really an alternative, so every day they talk about me. Because every day everything is getting worse in Nigeria. So people say, 'Fela has been saying this and saying that already. . . . Things have to change.'"

Jericho: Rome, July 5; Antibes, France, July 12; Paris, July 19; Brussels, July 20; Berlin, July 27.

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New Cast, Choreography Destroy 'Guys and Dolls'

By Sheridan Morley
LONDON — The production of "Guys and Dolls" that first opened at the National Theatre in March 1982 was a remarkable triumph for its director, Richard Eyre. The original joy of this production lay in the way that a director accustomed to dealing with great plays could bring that non-theatrical talent to bear on a great musical.

But the production that has new-

THE LONDON STAGE

ly arrived at the Prince of Wales after a long tour bears so little relation to the 1982 version that, for the sake of their own reputations, Eyre and the National Theatre should remove their names from it as soon as is decently possible.

Some catastrophic recasting and overchoreographing has set the case for the British musical theater back about 20 years, to those phantoms, 1960s Drury Lane versions of Broadway hits that made you wonder time and again why we could never do justice to Rodgers and Hammerstein or Lerner and Loewe, let alone this greater Loesser.

Admittedly, "Guys and Dolls" is one of the most difficult Broadway musicals to get right. Back in 1950 at least 10 different authors tried rearranging the many Broadway folktales of Damon Runyon into some sort of coherent single plot, until finally Abe Burrows and Joe Swerling came up with the winning variant on the idyll of Sarah Brown, building into it such other Runyon stalwarts as Harry the Horse and Nicely Nicely Johnson.

But even then it was realized that the show could work only if it were cast with actors rather than singers or dancers. The original cast had no stars but a group of the best New York character actors in the business, led by Sam Levene, Robert Alda and Vivian Blane.

What happens if you put a show-biz star into "Guys and Dolls" was powerfully illustrated by Frank Sinatra's hopeless performance in the film, and it is now equally painfully underlined by Lulu on stage as Mrs. Adelaide. It is not just that she can't act and manages to reduce her routines at the Hot Box to the finale of some long lost Sunday night at the London Palladium. The crucial problem is that we do not believe in her love for Nathan Detroit or in her eagerness to escape the Hot Box, where she looks eminently well suited.

The only survivor of the original cast is now David Healy as Nicely

Nicely. But even his great show-stopper ("Sit Down You're Rocking the Boat") has been destroyed by some of the most nauseatingly overchoreographed reprises that I have seen.

The problem with Clarke Peters as Sky Masterson is not (as one of my colleagues asserts) that he is black; one of the best "Guys and Dolls" I ever saw had a black cast. The problem is that his Sky is an impressive solo show that has in no way been integrated with what is going on around him. Granted, he is not given much help by Betsy Brantley, who as Sarah Brown gives a reasonably adequate under-study performance until you look at the program and realize that she is not the understudy.

There is really only one moment where this "Guys and Dolls" even begins to recapture the dignity and intelligence and distinction of its original National staging. That is when John Warner (though himself also a newcomer) does the heart-breaking "More I Cannot Give You" with an understated grace and style that, alas, only serves to make you still more aware of what you have been missing in the rest of a shoddy evening.

Though some of the David Torigi choreography is still reasonably intact, a kind of terrible touring tackiness has broadened and coarsened this great tapestry of small-time losers and big band numbers to the point at which it becomes a constantly and deeply depressing experience. If you didn't see "Guys and Dolls" at the National, don't see it now. If you did, don't go back. It simply isn't there anymore.

At the Bush, a lady of considerable courage named Rose English does a two-hour routine entitled "The Beloved," which is of course fascinating because it is about so very little. Unlike such earlier exponents of the art as Joyce Grenfell, English does not believe in anything so structured as a script or a performance. She potters about the stage, has a little sleep, tries on a few old clothes, chats to customers in a desultory way and occasionally encourages them to sit on her knee.

There were seven of us there when her show started the night I went, and I have to say that there were also seven of us there when it ended. Irritating and aimless though much of "The Beloved" is, you have to admire English's loony dedication to the idea of doing nothing on stage at very great length.

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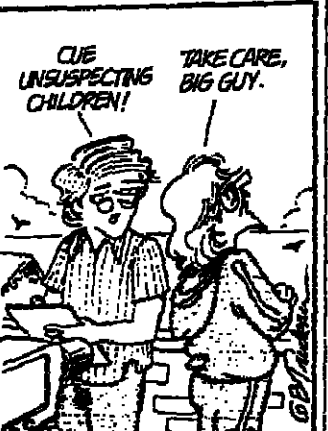
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INSIGHTS

In Bulgaria,
Private Plots
Aid Incentive
(And Harvest)By David Binder
New York Times Service

SANDANSKI, Bulgaria — The most startling aspect of Bulgaria's Communist system of agriculture is the extent to which private farmers are involved.

This was evident on a recent Sunday in the fields alongside Route 2, the modern highway that leads south from Sofia, the capital, to the frontier of Greece. The fields in the fertile Struma Valley have been plowed by tractors belonging to one of Bulgaria's relatively new agro-industrial complexes. But they have also been divided into small plots that are at the disposal of individual cooperative farmers to use as they see fit.

Now on weekends they can be found, hundreds of them, hoeing rows of potatoes and other vegetables. But there the resemblance to their forebears ends. They have driven to these fields in their own four-door compact cars, and when they are done they may stop by the village tavern or drive to a wedding.

According to Professor Todor Pandov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Agriculture, the amount of land set aside for private use, 1,729,770 acres (696,949 hectares), represents "13 to 14 percent" of the total under cultivation. He noted that "27 to 28 percent of total output is from private plots."

The growth of these private-farm undertakings becomes evident when these figures are compared with earlier statistics. Two years ago, for example, the amount of land in private plots was 1,606,215 acres, according to a dispatch by the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, and the output from them amounted to 25 percent of the country's total.

A year ago, the free time these farmers have to work on their plots doubled when the government workweek dropped to five days from six.

Much of the meat, eggs and vegetables produced on the personal holdings of the collectivized farmers is sold to state purchasing organizations. Still, a lot finds its way to what Professor Pandov called "free cooperative markets." He said there were five or six of these in Sofia alone.

EACH smaller city, like Samokov in the Rila Mountains, has such a market, where on a recent Saturday local farmers were displaying big bunches of fresh radishes, scallions, cabbage, lettuce and strawberries.

"But it is not all private," Professor Pandov said in an interview in Sofia, "because the farmers get fodder, fertilizer and the use of machines from the state for their private plots."

In other words, the Communist government is directly fostering the private undertakings of the farmers, but on the foundation of what is now a powerful public agricultural sector. In 1982, for example, individual farmers were provided with 96,000 sows and 361,000 piglets to tend for their own use. Similar distributions are made of second-crop fruit and vegetables, including corn and raspberries.

According to the professor, a Bulgarian farmer may cultivate a maximum of about 10 acres (4 hectares) and use an additional 3.7 acres of pasture. This would represent nearly twice the average amount of land available to Bulgaria's 1,400,000 peasants before World War II, and may explain why the Communist collectivization



A woman takes part in cherry harvest in Bulgaria's Kyustendil district.

tion of agriculture immediately after the war was borne more easily here than in other East European countries.

The number of people directly engaged in agriculture has been steadily declining. Two years ago, it was 964,000; now it is 860,000. Put another way, the Bulgarians involved in agriculture and associated enterprises, together with their families, represent 25 percent of the population, down from 35 percent in 1970, Professor Pandov said.

This is still a high percentage by modern European standards. In the United States, 2.5 percent of the population is engaged in farming. Yet for Bulgaria, where 80 percent of the population was directly dependent on farming for its livelihood until 1944, the shift in agriculture has been almost cataclysmic.

For a quarter of a century after the 1944 Communist takeover, under the guns of the invading Red Army, Bulgaria's agriculture was run on the Soviet model: 100 percent collectivization, followed by "unification" of collective units, with mechanized services provided by machine-tractor stations and quotas for delivery of products to the government. In addition, large state farms were established for stock husbandry and seed.

Then, in 1970, the government ordered "the beginning of integration of agricultural production and food processing," to combine functions that were previously separate — growing, processing and marketing, Professor Pandov said. Specifically, the first 200 agro-industrial complexes were formed, averaging 30,000 acres in size.

More or less simultaneously, the government began creating what it called vertical institutions to complement the "horizontal" agro-industrial complexes: milk and meat processing installations, canning factories and an array of scientific institutes.

The professor said there now were central institutes dedicated to fostering production of fruits, vegetables, grapes and poultry and even a special group of "30 scientists near Sofia studying strawberries."

Altogether, he added, there are 292 "pure" agro-industrial complexes, most of them specializing in particular crops. They average about 12,700 acres, he said, and productivity has risen about 2 percent a year.

Agricultural mechanization has increased more than 65 percent in the last 15 years, by Bulgarian measure, and there has been a com-

parable rise in the use of artificial fertilizers. Output has dramatically increased.

Now grain production has reached about nine million tons a year, or "one ton per capita," as Professor Pandov put it. "We still lag behind developed European countries," he said, adding "We are not satisfied."

Asked if the industrialization of agriculture was destroying some of the essence of the "Bulgarian way of life," with its roots in peasant traditions and virtues, he replied:

"That is difficult to answer, but I think we gain more than we lose. Forty years ago, peasants produced what they liked, and as much. But they worked seven days a week and ate meat three or four times a month. Now they work a five- to six-day week and, since 1976, farmers earn the same as factory workers."

They earn the same, that is, or more. At a

showcase dairy farm near Botevgrad in the Balkan Mountains, Maria Chervenkov, a husky, red-headed husbandry technician, said the average wage of her farmers was 350 leva a month, or \$336.50 at the official exchange rate. The average industrial wage is 250 leva a month.

Mr. Chervenkov said that most of the members of his agro-industrial complex owned a cow or a pig and that "almost every family has a car."

As he spoke, a woman led a large black Holstein-Friesian down the road. The cow seemed to be dancing. "That private cow is going to be bred with one of the state's bulls," Mr. Chervenkov said with a grin.

The farm has begun to branch out, too, with a plantation of morello cherries that will be turned into jellies and juices and greenhouses for growing carnations and roses commercially for markets in Sofia and Plovdiv.

European Arms Makers Retreat
From Wave of Pentagon Rules

Washington Post Service

SURESNES, France — Jean-Claude Allard, manager of a small high-tech plant in this Paris suburb, is perplexed. The Pentagon has invited him to bid on a contract to build air defense simulators. Simulators are Mr. Allard's specialty, but the invitation is 463 pages long and two inches (51 centimeters) thick. Just to reply, he estimates, will take six of his engineers half a year and 2,000 pages.

"All these standards, procedures, employment regulations, cost regulations, union regulations," he said with a sigh, thumping the U.S. document. A comparable French bid request on his desk is 13 pages long.

Nothing is more baffling to foreign arms makers than trying to crack the Pentagon and Congress. The U.S. system, as Henri Martre, president of France's Aerospatiale, delicately put it, "is very complicated for a European to understand."

Lured by the Pentagon's big budget and stymied by arms spending cutbacks elsewhere, Europeans have an eye on the U.S. market. With much of the world "saturated,"

one French defense official said, "we have to go after the States."

"But it's very difficult," he said. "You have to pay \$30,000 or \$40,000 just to get started with a lawyer, a consultant and so on."

Then, he said, "You have to answer to the Clean Air Act," adding: "What is that? The minorities, the small business. And then you have to fight the industries, hire lobbyists."

The European plea for a "two-way street" in arms trade has become a fixture at NATO meetings, where allied ministers complain that they import seven times as much U.S. weaponry as the Pentagon buys from them.

"The problem is, there's a very large design and development lobby in this country," said Richard N. Perle, the U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy. "Do you know there's even an acronym for things that aren't made here? It's not called 'Not Invented Here,' which is what it should be. It's called NID, for Non-Internal Development."

Mr. Perle contends that the United States boasts economies of scale that European manufacturers cannot match.

German Greens Facing
'A Crisis of Existence'By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

HAGEN, West Germany — In its six years of existence, the Greens party has been living on a roller coaster of electoral expectations.

After two demoralizing drubbings in state elections — first in the Saarland in March and then in North Rhine-Westphalia last month — the anti-establishment, anti-nuclear, anti-North Atlantic Treaty Organization party now is at the very bottom of the roller-coaster run, fearful of leaving the rails altogether.

In a chastened, dispirited temper, about 700 mostly youthful delegates of the Greens repaired for a June weekend to the bleak Ruhr run-belt city of Hagen to contemplate their problematical future. They managed to confirm that they are irreconcilably split between utopians and more-or-less realistic politicians.

The expressions "crisis" and "crisis of existence" echoed for two days in Hagen's utilitarian conference center, which, in contrast to previous, ebullient Greens congresses, was not bedecked with the banners of the assorted causes that have coalesced under the party's umbrella. Only the anti-vivisectionists draped a painted sheet from the balcony.

As it happened, the opponents of experimenting with animals provided the sole "issue" that was debated at the congress, which some delegates said privately was a commentary on the party's conceptual barrenness. Bizarrely, a delegate's position on how strongly he was opposed to vivisection became a touchstone of how much he was opposed to the real issue before the party: contemplating a governing coalition with the Social Democratic Party.

It was symptomatic of creeping gains by the "Realo," or realist, wing of the Greens, which favors getting into the dirty business of governmental responsibility, that the congress did not endorse an all-out ban on animal experimentation. Votes for this position were solicited from the podium and from a corridor video show that displayed laboratory monkeys wired and squirming wretchedly under electric shocks.

Instead, embracing a Realo view, the congress called modestly for a moratorium on animal testing by the pharmaceutical industry and medical researchers.

This position outraged many members of the fundamentalist, or "Fundis," wing and provoked its guru, an apocalyptic-minded East German exile named Rudolf Bahro, to announce that he was leaving the party. The erstwhile Communist dissident said that the Greens had failed to become an "implement against the spiral of death."

"You are going the way of a normal party," warned Mr. Bahro, who said he believes that rising unemployment is a positive development that will bring about the collapse of industrial society. "That is not my project."

PETRA Kelly, an American-educated founder of the Greens, lashed out, too, against those who favor coalitions with the left-of-center Social Democrats. She said that coalitions should be formed with East European human rights movements, such as Solidarity in Poland, or with the ecological activist group Greenpeace, "but not with the SPD."

"Without ministers, without coalitions, we are capable of politics," Miss Kelly insisted, "because we have a different claim to power than the Social Democrats. We have to make this state system of repression superfluous and not start to repair it. What happens when the Greens start talking about 'the acceptable limits of doom'?"

Earlier, sitting among the delegates, Miss Kelly, 37, conceded, "A lot of the people who started with us in 1979 are very depressed." But she said she did not have any plans to abandon the party.

The fundamentalists are an unstable coalition of doctrinal purists, like Miss Kelly, and Marxist-Leninist veterans of defunct groups of the left fringe who cut their political teeth in the 1968 European student upheaval. The latter group, strongest in Hamburg, Frankfurt and West Berlin, are getting on in years, pushing precariously toward middle age.

Within the party, the Fundis' position has weakened since like-minded comrades in the Saarland and North Rhine-Westphalia — both heavy-industry, high-unemployment states — led the Greens into electoral debacles on platforms that spurred coalitions.



Petra Kelly

The party is irreconcilably split between utopians and more-or-less realistic politicians.

THE Greens won only 2.5 percent of the popular vote in the Saarland and 4.6 percent in North Rhine-Westphalia, less than the 5 percent needed for seats. The Social Democrats won both elections stunningly, assembling unexpected majorities of seats.

Thomas Ebermann, a Marxist Greens leader from Hamburg, acknowledged that he was surprised that the Social Democrats had been able to revive their fortunes so quickly, partly by appropriating the Greens' concern for an endangered environment. The Social Democrats' new slogan is, "Jobs and Environment."

Mr. Ebermann said that a showdown between the Greens' two wings was inevitable before the 1987 elections. "Everybody knows that before the Bundestag elections, someone must win," he said. "But everyone knows that it won't happen this weekend."

His prediction was fulfilled. The Realo wing pleaded for what Waltraud Schöppe, a Bundestag member, called "a clear coalition declaration" that would make voters know that ballots for the Greens could be translated into results.

But the delegates, fearful of an open split, finally approved a Realist compromise resolution that kept open all options from "opposition to governing alone," including coalitions, but that condemned "striving to come to power at almost any price."

For the Greens, the spotlight now swings to the state of Lower Saxony, which will have legislative elections next spring. At the Hagen congress, there was unanimous accord among Fundis and Realos that failure to retain seats in Lower Saxony would be fatal to the Greens' chances in the 1987 general elections.

The party's chapter in Lower Saxony has an undeniable flair. After the Hannover police retired a drug-sniffing boar named Louise from the force out of fear for its image, the Greens demanded the replacement of all its narcotics-sniffing German shepherds with pigs. The party also urged replacing "hypocritical, dumb German shepherds" with "guard-pig units," since pigs would never attack demonstrators.

A key figure in the Greens' Lower Saxony chapter is Helmut Lippelt, a teacher and sometime historian, who has been nudging the organization toward the idea of forging a coalition with the Social Democrats. Now in the opposition, the Social Democrats are given little chance of winning a majority in the state.

Mr. Lippelt prophesied that the Greens would win seats again in Lower Saxony. "The Greens always need crises, so that they can confront reality, like a child," he said. "Lower Saxony will lead the way out of the valley."

U.S. Anthropologist Contrasts Black, White Approaches to Power, Politics and Sex

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Blacks and whites have sharply contrasting approaches to politics, power and sex but often fail to recognize it, according to a German-American anthropologist, who is white.

This failure leads to misunderstandings between the black and white communities, said Thomas Kochman of the University of Illinois at Chicago.

A Kochman example: The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson is speaking at a political rally. He starts out by chanting, "I am somebody!" Mr. Kochman sees whites in the audience frown. He feels himself pull back. "I can't believe that academics, black colleagues of mine, can stand up and start shouting, clapping," Mr. Kochman said. "In my gut I'm shocked, I'm not used to being brought into a scene that way."

He suggests that a white audience equates emotional involvement with loss of control; such scenes raise the specter of demagoguery to whites — they suspect that a highly charged speaker is trying to manipulate them. From the black perspective, he said, the impact is very different.

"The sister who faints at the Baptist revival never seems to lose her glasses, so how much control is lost?" he asked. Blacks are accustomed to dealing with high-energy speakers and are able to look beyond the style to the substance of the message, he says.

"Whether spirited speaking can be manipulated beyond blacks' ability to control it doesn't concern blacks — it concerns whites who make the ethnocentric judgment that to be emotionally involved with a speaker is to be manipulated," Mr. Kochman said.

He pointed out that posters of the Reverend

Martin Luther King Jr., Mr. Jackson and other black leaders most often show them with their mouth open, hands extended, emphasizing some point in a speech.

"To blacks, that says the man in the picture is powerful, strong, seeking truth by emotionally engaging ideas, taking them on," said Mr. Kochman. "Whites have a different perspective. They see themselves being harangued."

The mayor of Chicago, Harold Washington, who has said that he feels misunderstood by his city's whites, especially the press, distributed copies of Mr. Kochman's book "Black and White Styles in Conflict" to the city hall press corps.

"A careful study of the news coverage of the mayoral campaign and of this administration over the past two years," the mayor told the journalists, according to Chicago newspapers, "demonstrates the need for all reporters to read this book."

The mayor of Detroit, Coleman A. Young, told Mr. Kochman in a letter that he felt that the book explained a lot of Mr. Young's problems with whites in Detroit.

Mr. Kochman's theory is that blacks have a "high-offense, high-defense" culture, in which aggressive language, cocky behavior and florid clothing not only are accepted but also enjoyed as a source of power that "feeds" life. Blacks are able to handle the brashness of such language or behavior in others without losing control or being overwhelmed.

White Americans, in Mr. Kochman's view, generally restrain differences and anger as well as styles of speech and dress so as not to impose on one another. As a result, whites feel threatened or disturbed by displays of anger or ostentatious dress.

For example, he says, blacks make a distinction between arguing and fighting that whites do not. For blacks, verbal confrontation can go

a long way before physical confrontation is threatened.

"The extreme of arguing is 'woofing,' like Ali and Frazier, like the Black Panthers and Louis Farrakhan," the Black Muslim leader, Mr. Kochman said. "Whites hear the same words from the same people and think: fight, danger. Blacks understand woofing is going on. Whites think fight before blacks think fight."

He said, however, that in this case his definition of "white" really applies most to the white

White Americans generally restrain differences and anger as well as styles of speech and dress so as not to impose on one another, Mr. Kochman says. As a result, they feel threatened or disturbed by displays of anger or ostentatious dress.

Protestant tradition. Ethnic whites, particularly Jews, Irish and Italians, often "love to argue, love to boast and joke," he said. "It is the difference between self-contained cultures and expressive cultures such as black and white."

The differences apply to private matters as well as to public ones. Mr. Kochman cites the case of a young black woman who complained that a white co-worker had put his hand on her thigh after lunch one day without first broaching the subject of his sexual interest.

"Why did he have to be so damn sneaky?" Mr. Kochman said she asked.

Yet, he said, from the white perspective there was nothing sneaky about it. The man had offered her rides home, had discussed business projects with her, had talked about TV shows and current events, and had taken her to lunch. Then came the touching.

"If she had been white, the sexual interest would have been implied by his actions," said Mr. Kochman, adding that an open discussion of sex would have been considered offensive and pushy.

For the black woman, however, an honest discussion would have been preferable to the approach the man took. "To a black woman," he said, "it is not an offense to have her sexuality acknowledged."

According to Mr. Kochman, a black male's more aggressive, verbal approach would have

been easier for the black woman to deal with because she would have recognized it as sexual interest and been able to accept or reject it appropriately. The more subtle white approach slipped under her "radar."

Mr. Kochman was born in Germany and grew up in upper Manhattan. He has never lived in a black neighborhood.

Yet he finds himself teaching blacks and whites about black cultural signals and concedes that it makes for tense situations when blacks find themselves being lectured about themselves by a white.

"At one point," he said, "there was a strong sense that I was an interloper in this field. Now I'm accepted as an anomaly."

Mr. Kochman said he works by observing life in black neighborhoods, among black students

and colleagues, and by building networks for interviews and field work among his black contacts.

He acknowledges that his ideas have been slow to be accepted in academic circles. The orthodox view, he said, is that blacks have no separate culture and that differences between black and white behavior are due to the effects of discrimination and poverty on black families.

That approach, he argues, has led both whites and blacks to assume that discussing differences between them would lead to the conclusion that black behavior is inferior.

"It's the politeness conspiracy," said Mr. Kochman, "and it leaves many prejudices in place."

He said his worst moments come when middle-class blacks, interpreting his work as an attempt to show them to be inferior to whites because they are different, react by saying, "I've never seen blacks act like that."

"That makes whites wonder if I know what the hell I'm talking about," said Mr. Kochman. "At that point I have to rely on other black people, even some whites, to say they know the reality. I'm referring to but they've never put it into thoughts and words: Black people, and white people act differently."

Differences in approach extend to black and white professional situations, according to Mr. Kochman, and as a result, good workers with the best of intentions often end up at odds when one is black and one is white.

Blacks value confrontation in an office setting as well as at home, Mr. Kochman said, as a way of "truth seeking." To blacks a colleague who will not confront another colleague about a problem is not concerned — they feel he does not attach importance to either the problem or the other person involved.

But whites, Mr. Kochman said, find confrontations and arguments a sign of disunity or conflict in the office. "Whites interpret black desire to dispute differences as a troublesome

habit even as blacks see it as evidence of caring about producing the best work.

One of Mr. Kochman's examples of conflict in the office occurs when two white managers are talking as a black colleague approaches. The two whites finish their conversation before greeting the colleague. The black person considers this behavior rude and is angered before he says anything. This creates distance and tension between the black and the whites. Mr. Kochman said he believes that a group of blacks would typically interrupt their conversation to acknowledge a person approaching the group.

This tension results from the practice of whites' emphasizing subject matter over personal relationships versus blacks' favoring personal relationship over subject matter.

"That's a cultural clash, a difference in styles," said Mr. Kochman. "And it leaves both people offended, and puzzled because they don't appreciate the other cultural perspective."

Mr. Kochman argues that cultural differences often confuse attempts to deal with racism on both sides. In his book he cites the example of blacks condemning racist whites before a racially mixed group. Some whites in the group feel uncomfortable and begin to defend themselves as not racists.

"To blacks that itself is evidence that they are racists," said Mr. Kochman, "because in black culture a person may speak generally without directing his remarks against the people who are listening. But if those people start to react as if it's about them — the old saying is 'if the shoe fits, wear it.'"

Recognizing cultural differences may improve understanding, but Mr. Kochman acknowledges that this is not always enough to overcome prejudice.

"If a person doesn't know the difference in cultures, that's ignorance," he said. "But if a person knows the difference and still says that the mainstream culture is best, that 'white is right,' then you've got racism."

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

How Some Firms Handle Stress of Transfer Abroad

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Executives going abroad generally receive salary increases depending on the location of their new job, cost-of-living adjustments, relocation premiums and housing and school allowances.

According to a recent study of managers of major corporations, the attrition rate among executives working abroad is high enough to show that added creature comforts may not be enough to keep them happy. Between 5 and 30 percent, depending on the company, of U.S. executives working overseas go home before the end of their assignments, said the study, by the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. Ten percent of European executives working abroad leave before the end of their assignments, said the study.

For an overseas assignment to be successful, companies have to choose the right person for the job, give adequate briefing and training, provide support during the overseas assignment and make provisions for reintegrating managers back at headquarters.

A major problem is the failure of the family to adapt abroad.

Some multinationals do nothing at all, others are trying to do a bit more. Here are some of the things being done:

- Selecting the adaptable executive. In addition to the traditional interview, some U.S. companies are using a selection test for executives going abroad, called the Overseas Assignment Inventory (OAI). The test, which has not been marketed in Europe yet, measures a person's adaptability to a foreign environment. It looks at a person's attitude about other ethnic groups, patience and interpersonal skills as well as their motivations and expectations about an overseas assignment.

The test was developed by Moran, Stahl & Boyer Inc. of Boulder, Colorado. It has long been used by the U.S. Navy and the Peace Corps and was introduced to U.S. companies three years ago. Moran, Stahl & Boyer charges a company \$1,500 for certification and \$140 per person for the test.

"It's a good screening device," said Dan Copeland, in charge of expatriates at General Dynamics Services Co. in Fort Worth, Texas, a subsidiary of the huge U.S. defense contractor. "I haven't ruled out anybody because of it, but I came close a couple of times." Mr. Copeland cannot link a low overseas attrition rate directly to the use of the test. "But it's good enough for me to keep using it," he said.

• Sticking with career expatriates. Some companies in Britain recruit managers specifically interested in international careers. Often these career expatriates had parents who worked abroad. Because they know what to expect from an international assignment, they may represent a lower risk. Out of the 5,400 expatriates working for the Royal Dutch Shell Group, 2,100 are career expatriates.

BAT Industries PLC, the British food and tobacco group, has a similar recruitment pattern. In the last eight years, according to BAT, only two career expatriates who stayed with BAT decided to change from an international to a domestic career. "To redirect their careers in the organization is not easy because we don't anticipate they will change horses," said John Wilburn, manager of expatriate affairs at BAT.

• Interviewing the spouse. "The failure of the family to adapt is the number one reason for the failure of international assignments," said Paul Evans, professor of organizational behavior at the European Institute of Business Administration in Fontainebleau, France, and co-author of "Must Success Cost So Much." Some companies such as Volvo AB, the diversified Swedish car company, interview the spouse along with the executive being offered a job overseas.

For some Scandinavian and U.S. companies, where dual-career families are increasing, interviewing the spouse is essential. "About 90 percent of our managers going abroad are dual-career families," said Anders Sondenlev, vice-president in charge of (Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

Profits Up 15.5% at GE PLC

Figure Is Lower Than Predicted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Britain's largest electronics group, General Electric Co. PLC, announced pretax profits of £725 million (\$942.5 million) Tuesday for the fiscal year ended March 31, 15.5 percent ahead of the previous year's £671 million but below analysts' expectations.

The per-share figure fell to 14.2 pence from 14.9 pence the year before.

Analysts had been expecting pretax profit of £730 million to £750 million for the year.

Volume for the year rose 6.8 percent to £5.98 billion from £5.6 billion, the company said in its preliminary report for the year.

In trading Tuesday on the London Stock Exchange, GEC's stock closed at 166 pence, unchanged from Monday.

GEC's preliminary statement contained no detailed comments. The annual report of the company, which is not connected with General Electric Co. of the United States, will be issued Aug. 8.

Although GEC moved ahead in its electronics systems and components division, with pretax profits of £235 million compared with £197 million, a 19.3 percent increase, it disappointed in a number of other sectors.

Telecommunications and business systems, at £81 million, did not match last year's £93 million; electrical equipment was down to £42 million from £49 million and automation and control brought £48 million compared with £52 million.

Sectors that showed an improvement included power generation at £55 million, up from £52 million, medical equipment at £29 million, up from £24 million, and consumer products at £27 million, up from £23 million.

GEC's profit announcement showed it was still a cash-rich company, with bank deposits and other short-term assets standing at £1.4 billion, down slightly from the previous year's £1.56 billion. In the past year, market analysts have been critical of GEC's chairman, Sir Arnold Weinstock, for not using this cash reserve to expand the company.

GEC has improved its volume in every area in which it operates, except in Africa and Australia, where sales fell sharply. (HTT, Reuters)

American Express Is Shifting Focus

New President Says Emphasis Is On Core Activity

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The new president of American Express Co., Louis V. Gerstner Jr., bears scant resemblance to the man he replaces, Sanford I. Weill, the Brooklyn deal-maker who became a sultan of Wall Street.

Where the flamboyant Mr. Weill basks in the glow of media attention, Mr. Gerstner shies from the limelight. But, in his quiet way, Mr. Gerstner has in the past decade masterminded American Express's domination in credit cards, the cornerstone of the \$13-billion financial-services empire.

From now on it will be almost impossible for Mr. Gerstner, 43, to remain in the shadows. As No. 2 at American Express, the former McKinsey & Co. director will help chart the course for a company unlike most others: It is at once a global travel agent, a brokerage house, an insurance company and an international bank.

Its green, gold and platinum credit cards are held by 20 million people and the company remains a household word for the product it invented in 1891, the traveler's check.

"Gerstner has got a real 'Blue Box' mentality," said Peter A. Cohen, chief executive of the company's Shearson Lehman Brothers subsidiary, referring to the famous American Express blue-square emblem. "He's been the architect of a great deal of the strategy that has been extraordinarily successful."

George C. Steinberg, vice



Louis V. Gerstner Jr., American Express president.

chairman of Shearson Lehman, added: "He's a terrific strategic thinker, and he's been key in important decisions."

Along with American Express's chairman and chief executive, James D. Robinson 3d, 49, Mr. Gerstner will face tough issues in the years, perhaps decades, to come. American Express must decide how to spend the \$1 billion to \$2 billion it is likely to receive later this year from the sale of two operations, Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. and its 50-percent interest in Warner Amex Cable Communications.

The company also stands astride two turbulent industries—financial services and travel services—both of which are undergoing deregulatory upheaval. And, it will have to devise even more innovative ways to maintain the annual earnings growth of 15 to 20 percent it has set for its core business, credit cards.

Yet Mr. Gerstner is confident that the company's solid growth in the past will continue. "Both financial services and travel services are going through tremendous periods of discontinuity, and discontinuity is when fortunes are made," he said, in shirtsleeves and puffing on a cigar as he sat in American Express's 40th-floor conference room overlooking New York harbor. The room looks like any corporate conference room except for one distinctive American Express touch: the rug, which has been woven to resemble (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Factory Orders, Housing Sales Are Up in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories climbed 2.1 percent in May, while housing sales rose by an even more robust 9.7 percent, the government reported Tuesday.

In the first of two new May reports that seemed to point to a rebounding U.S. economy, the Commerce Department said orders of manufactured goods advanced for the first time in four months.

It said such orders totaled \$195.1 billion in May, a \$4-billion gain from April and the largest increase since a 4.4-percent rise in November. The gain followed declines of 0.3 percent in April, 0.8 percent in March and 0.9 percent in February.

The gain in housing sales was the biggest increase in eight months. It reversed much of an 11.5-percent decline in April. It was the largest increase since a 20.3-percent jump last September.

The May gain left sales of new single-family homes at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 676,000. Many analysts are predicting further sales gains in the months ahead, spurred by substantial declines in mortgage interest rates.

On Monday, the Commerce Department had reported new construction spending rose 1.5 percent in May for its second straight monthly advance.

But the Commerce Board said its measure of help-wanted advertising in major U.S. newspapers was unchanged in May, and one of its economists said that might portend a rise in the national unemployment rate.

Economists said recent declines in interest rates contributed to the May increase in construction spending, which had risen 1.4 percent in April after declining in March and February.

May's increase was the biggest advance since January and lifted spending 8.8 percent above its year-earlier level.

Michael Sumichrast, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders, said the May increase reflected a continued surge in nonresidential construction, with construction of office buildings running 29 percent above a year ago, industrial plant construction up 27 percent and shopping center construction up 30 percent from May 1984.

"There are sizable increases and the gains are widespread," Mr. Sumichrast said. But he cautioned that "there is a lot of overbuilding

in office construction, which is being supported by a lot of speculation. It can't continue."

The Conference Board, a business-sponsored research group, said its Help-Wanted Advertising Index remained at 131 in May after dropping to that level in April from 138 in March.

The index, which uses a 1967 base of 100, measures the volume of help-wanted classified advertising in 51 major U.S. newspapers.

In May, the index was six points above its level in May 1984, but was 14 points below its recent high of 145 reached in December 1984, the Conference Board said.

Industrial Output Rises In Germany

Reuters

BONN — West German industrial production rose a provisional 0.6 percent in May after falling 0.2 percent in April, the Economics Ministry said Tuesday.

The production index, base 1980, rose to a provisional 101.1 in May from 100.5 in April and 99.8 in March. It was 2.8 percent higher than in May of last year, when it stood at 98.3.

Construction output in May rose 2.9 percent from April, while manufacturing industry output increased 0.6 percent.

Overall industrial production in April and May combined increased 0.5 percent over the February-March figure and by 4 percent over April-May last year. Manufacturing industry output was also 0.5 percent higher than in February-March, with all sectors showing increases.

Construction output in April and May increased by 9 percent from February-March, when activity was weakened by unusually cold weather, but fell by 7.5 percent compared with the same period last year.

Manufacturing industry output increased an overall 5.5 percent in April-May over the year earlier, with capital goods production showing the biggest rise at 10 percent compared with the same two months last year.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	July 2
American \$	1.00
British £	0.75
French F	6.55
German M	3.36
Italian L	1.36
Japanese Y	163.60
Swiss S	2.00
Spanish P	166.37
Portuguese E	200.48
Belgian B	36.36
Dutch G	2.36
Australian A	1.49
New Zealand N	1.35
South African R	1.47
Indian Rupee	47.54
Thai Baht	20.34
Singapore S	0.70
Malaysian M	0.70
Philippine P	0.50
Indonesian R	1,576.00
Thai Baht	20.34
Singapore S	0.70
Malaysian M	0.70
Philippine P	0.50
Indonesian R	1,576.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Other Dollar Values
Currency per U.S. dollar
British £ 0.75
French F 6.55
German M 3.36
Italian L 1.36
Japanese Y 163.60
Swiss S 2.00
Spanish P 166.37
Portuguese E 200.48
Belgian B 36.36
Dutch G 2.36
Australian A 1.49
New Zealand N 1.35
South African R 1.47
Indian Rupee 47.54
Thai Baht 20.34
Singapore S 0.70
Malaysian M 0.70
Philippine P 0.50
Indonesian R 1,576.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Interest Rates

Europe	July 2
3 months	7.50%
6 months	7.75%
1 year	8.00%
2 years	8.25%
3 years	8.50%
4 years	8.75%
5 years	9.00%
10 years	9.25%
15 years	9.50%
20 years	9.75%
25 years	10.00%
30 years	10.25%
35 years	10.50%
40 years	10.75%
45 years	11.00%
50 years	11.25%
55 years	11.50%
60 years	11.75%
65 years	12.00%
70 years	12.25%
75 years	12.50%
80 years	12.75%
85 years	13.00%
90 years	13.25%
95 years	13.50%
100 years	13.75%

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

New Money Rates
Currency per U.S. dollar
British £ 0.75
French F 6.55
German M 3.36
Italian L 1.36
Japanese Y 163.60
Swiss S 2.00
Spanish P 166.37
Portuguese E 200.48
Belgian B 36.36
Dutch G 2.36
Australian A 1.49
New Zealand N 1.35
South African R 1.47
Indian Rupee 47.54
Thai Baht 20.34
Singapore S 0.70
Malaysian M 0.70
Philippine P 0.50
Indonesian R 1,576.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Asian Dollar Deposits
Currency per U.S. dollar
British £ 0.75
French F 6.55
German M 3.36
Italian L 1.36
Japanese Y 163.60
Swiss S 2.00
Spanish P 166.37
Portuguese E 200.48
Belgian B 36.36
Dutch G 2.36
Australian A 1.49
New Zealand N 1.35
South African R 1.47
Indian Rupee 47.54
Thai Baht 20.34
Singapore S 0.70
Malaysian M 0.70
Philippine P 0.50
Indonesian R 1,576.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

U.S. Money Market Funds
Currency per U.S. dollar
British £ 0.75
French F 6.55
German M 3.36
Italian L 1.36
Japanese Y 163.60
Swiss S 2.00
Spanish P 166.37
Portuguese E 200.48
Belgian B 36.36
Dutch G 2.36
Australian A 1.49
New Zealand N 1.35
South African R 1.47
Indian Rupee 47.54
Thai Baht 20.34
Singapore S 0.70
Malaysian M 0.70
Philippine P 0.50
Indonesian R 1,576.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Memos Indicate Former Hutton President Approved Overdrafts

By Robert L. Jackson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former president of E.F. Hutton & Co. personally approved regular overdrafting of the brokerage house's bank accounts in the early 1980s, according to internal Hutton memos obtained by a House Judiciary subcommittee.

The memos, written in early 1982 to George L. Ball, then president of Hutton, by the company controller, Michael P. Castellano, indicate that Mr. Ball had authorized overdrafts in Hutton's regional bank accounts.

Mr. Ball said Monday through a spokesman he was referring only to "legitimate overdrafts that are a normal business practice."

Last May, Hutton pleaded guilty to 2,000 counts of wire and mail fraud for excessive, illegal overdrafts.

While accepting Hutton's guilty plea, the U.S. Justice Department has declined to prosecute any past or present Hutton executive on



George L. Ball

these branch interest credits are deducted and accounted for is still unresolved.

Later, Mr. Castellano wrote Mr. Ball he had asked Hutton's region-

al offices "which bank accounts they were using to overdraft the branches."

Representative William J. Hughes, Democrat of New Jersey, the subcommittee chairman, said the panel will hear from "a variety of witnesses" in the Hutton case, including Mr. Ball.

"Many have criticized the Justice Department for not proceeding against individuals," Mr. Hughes said of Hutton's guilty plea. "One of the purposes of these hearings is to review just that issue."

Mr. Castellano has said that he and other executives at Hutton "did not become aware of any improprieties" until May 1982, when they were asked by federal investigators about fraudulent overdrafts.

Hutton ordered the practices halted and ultimately agreed to pay a fine of \$2 million and to reimburse banks for millions of dollars in interest-free loans obtained from the illegal "float."

Last month the Hutton group chairman, Robert M. Fomon, told the Hughes subcommittee "I have absolutely no evidence" that senior

company officials had been involved in illegal overdrafts. The Justice Department has taken the same position.

Mr. Fomon said banks were willing to permit corporate customers such as Hutton to "overdraft on a day here or a day there."

Mr. Fomon said that there was "nothing wrong with overdrafting as long as it isn't consistently an overdraft."

Peter Costello, a spokesman for Mr. Ball, said the memos subpoenaed by the House subcommittee "were reviewed by the Justice Department, and there is nothing in them which indicates an abuse in the system. They deal only with procedural bookkeeping."

Although Hutton has contended that two unnamed middle-level managers were partly responsible for excessive overdrafts, the firm has appointed former Griffin B. Bell, a former U.S. attorney general and now a private attorney in Atlanta, to conduct his own review and make public a report later this summer.

Mark Eurobond Volume Rises Sharply

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The volume of Deutsche Mark Eurobonds launched in the second quarter of 1985 surpassed the first three months by nearly 40 percent as moves by the Bundesbank to liberalize German capital markets allowed the issue of new instruments, Berliner Handels- und Bank AG said Tuesday.

The bank, in a study of Eurobond markets, said the sharp rise was mainly the result of the volume of DM-denominated floating-rate notes issued. These had not been allowed by the Bundesbank until a

liberalization of markets on May 1. At the same time, a fall in U.S. interest rates made dollar bonds less attractive and their volume fell back.

Figures compiled by Berliner Handels show the number of DM Eurobonds launched in the second quarter rose to 39 from 34 in the first three months, while the volume rose to the equivalent of \$2.59 billion from \$1.88 billion.

The overall Eurobond market share of DM-denominated issues rose to 8.6 percent from 6.6 percent. In the second quarter, 139 dollar

bonds were issued, compared with 165 in the first three months, with the volume dropping to \$20.56 billion from \$22.50 billion. The market share declined to 68.3 percent from 78.9 percent.

Berliner Handels said the Bundesbank's latest move to foster lower German interest rates through its open-market operations in the domestic money market provided hope that capital market yields would decline in the third quarter.

While first class borrowers are currently offering 10-year Eurobonds with a coupon of about 7 percent, the bank said they might well be able to offer lower rates than that during the third quarter. However, it added that the scope for a decline markedly below the 7-percent coupon level was probably limited.

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yielded the following
after all charges:

IN 1980: +165%
IN 1981: +137%
IN 1982: +32%
IN 1983: -24%
IN 1984: -34%

as of
JUNE 27, 1985
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PETER A.D. GIBLIN
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DUSSELDORF, GENEVA,
LONDON, MILAN, NEW YORK,
PARIS, ROME, ZURICH

PetLw	977	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/2
TenAir	97	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4
EchoB	829	11 1/4	11	11 1/4	+ 1/4

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch'g	
232.98	231.52	233.79	-0.1	

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52- Week High Low	Case Quot.	Ch'ge
35 1/4 21 1/4	CPAyc	.28	4.8	25	4 1/2 2 3/4	237 1/2	3 1/4
50 1/2 30 1/2	WDC	.50	5.0	24	3 1/2 2 1/2	26 1/2	1 1/2 +
35 1/2 22 1/2	BAT	.32	4.8	25	3 1/2 2 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2 +

[illegible]

- (Continued on Page L2)

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Block	Div. Yld. PE	St. Tots High Low	Close Quot. Chg
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High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Change
214	214	Publ. Serv. of Wash.				80	5	214	+ 1/8
215	215	Turn B & A				51	3	215	+ 1/8
216	216	Turn B & A	1.20	40	45	10	3	216	+ 1/8
217	217	TVR wts				222	2	217	+ 1/8
U									
218	218	USR Int'l				7	14	218	+ 1/8
219	219	USR Int'l				7	14	219	+ 1/8
220	220	Unicom				7	14	220	+ 1/8
221	221	Unicom				7	14	221	+ 1/8
222	222	Unicom				7	14	222	+ 1/8
223	223	Unicom				7	14	223	+ 1/8
224	224	Unicom				7	14	224	+ 1/8
225	225	Unicom				7	14	225	+ 1/8
226	226	Unicom				7	14	226	+ 1/8
227	227	Unicom				7	14	227	+ 1/8
228	228	Unicom				7	14	228	+ 1/8
229	229	Unicom				7	14	229	+ 1/8
230	230	Unicom				7	14	230	+ 1/8
231	231	Unicom				7	14	231	+ 1/8
232	232	Unicom				7	14	232	+ 1/8
233	233	Unicom				7	14	233	+ 1/8
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240	240	Unicom				7	14	240	+ 1/8
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242	242	Unicom				7	14	242	+ 1/8
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372	372	Wallace	44	17	15	49	10	372	+ 1/8
373	373	Wallace	44	17	15	49	10	373	+ 1/8
374	374	Wallace	44	17	15	49	10	374	+ 1/8
375	375	Wallace	44	17	15	49	10	375	+ 1/8
376									

NEW HIGHS 28

Alomila n	Chilton s	CityGas Flo	CoinFds w/ s
Cassidy	Connors n	Cubic	DiamondBath
DowneySL	EMCHCoro	FriedrichRsl s	GeoRsl s
Hannond s	ICP Co w/	INT Corp n	INTCvgs s
Markiv i	Medica	MellP n	PGE 73aP f
PGE 237pR	PennTrf	Ps5PL pFD	Ryko f
SierraSong n	SunshineJr	WashRIE s	WstDttal

NEW LOWS 11

Armstrong Intl ICO Inc Ruddick Co	Crown Crf Keystr Cam un Sandgate	Danison Oil Marthin Off Synalloy	Graham OG Metex s
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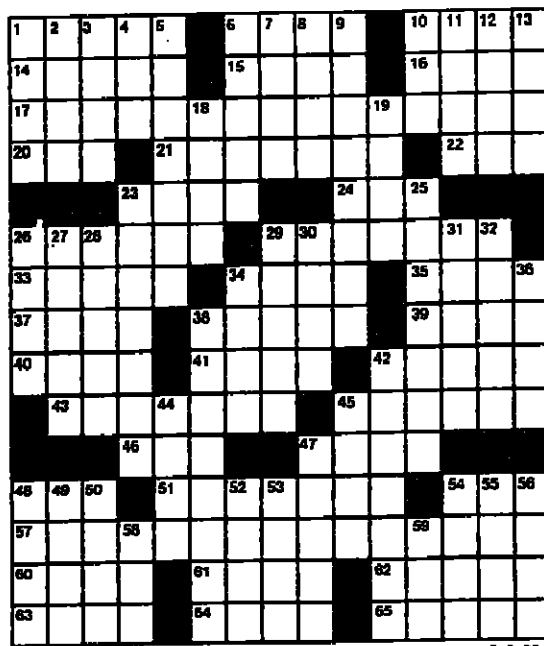
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ACROSS

1 Pinnacles
6 Goose-flesh
10 A memorable
14 Actor Peter
15 Polish river, to
16 "Jug-of-wine"
17 Vaudeville
20 D.C. group
21 Milkmaid's
22 Conrad setting
23 A. A. of
24 Needle-
25 haystack
26 Clear the
29 Allegory
33 Poplar popular
34 Woody's misfit
35 Boy in "The
37 Actress Garr
38 Alleviated
39 Eye part
40 Writer
41 Cager
42 Archibald
43 Sports-caster
44 In a misery
45 Wrinkle
46 Sound detector
47 Cheap trinket

DOWN

1 Singer Lane
2 — de grace
3 Pianist Hess
4 Architect's
5 Lake dweller's
6 Moslem
7 Hebrew month
8 Letter for Moses
9 Necessary
10 Exonerate
11 Author Ben
12 Grey of the
13 Major or
14 J. Edgar
15 Furry-bone
16 Maple covering
17 Renounced
18 History-quizz
19 Cheap trinket

ACROSS

48 Huxtable or
51 Partisans
54 Box or Dax
57 Makes fun of
60 Neural
61 Bounce
62 U.S.S.R. range
63 Holly
64 Framework
65 Nine: Comb.
form

DOWN

1 Singer Lane
2 — de grace
3 Pianist Hess
4 Architect's
5 Lake dweller's
6 Moslem
7 Hebrew month
8 Letter for Moses
9 Necessary
10 Exonerate
11 Author Ben
12 Grey of the
13 Major or
14 J. Edgar
15 Furry-bone
16 Maple covering
17 Renounced
18 History-quizz
19 Cheap trinket

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KNITH
OAKEW
CEDROF
GOEMAH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

Yesterday's Answer: When it comes to love, an engagement ring is usually just this — A "BUY" PRODUCT.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	28	18	Beijing	31	21
Amsterdam	26	18	Bombay	32	24
Antwerp	26	18	Buenos Aires	31	21
Birmingham	26	18	Calcutta	32	24
Bombay	32	24	Chennai	31	21
Boston	26	18	Colombo	32	24
Buenos Aires	31	21	Dhaka	31	21
Calcutta	32	24	Hankow	31	21
Chennai	31	21	Harbin	28	18
Dhaka	31	21	Hong Kong	31	21
Hankow	31	21	Kobe	31	21
Harbin	28	18	London	26	18
Hong Kong	31	21	Los Angeles	28	18
Kobe	31	21	Manila	31	21
London	26	18	Medan	31	21
Los Angeles	28	18	Montevideo	28	18
Manila	31	21	Mumbai	32	24
Medan	31	21	Nairobi	28	18
Montevideo	28	18	Osaka	31	21
Mumbai	32	24	Paris	26	18
Nairobi	28	18	Rangoon	31	21
Osaka	31	21	San Francisco	28	18
Paris	26	18	Singapore	32	24
Rangoon	31	21	Tokyo	31	21
San Francisco	28	18	Yokohama	31	21
Singapore	32	24			
Tokyo	31	21			
Yokohama	31	21			

MIDDLE EAST

Algeria	28	18	Beijing	31	21
Amsterdam	26	18	Bombay	32	24
Antwerp	26	18	Buenos Aires	31	21
Birmingham	26	18	Calcutta	32	24
Bombay	32	24	Chennai	31	21
Boston	26	18	Colombo	32	24
Buenos Aires	31	21	Dhaka	31	21
Calcutta	32	24	Hankow	31	21
Chennai	31	21	Harbin	28	18
Dhaka	31	21	Hong Kong	31	21
Hankow	31	21	Kobe	31	21
Harbin	28	18	London	26	18
Hong Kong	31	21	Los Angeles	28	18
Kobe	31	21	Manila	31	21
London	26	18	Medan	31	21
Los Angeles	28	18	Montevideo	28	18
Manila	31	21	Mumbai	32	24
Medan	31	21	Nairobi	28	18
Montevideo	28	18	Osaka	31	21
Mumbai	32	24	Paris	26	18
Nairobi	28	18	Rangoon	31	21
Osaka	31	21	San Francisco	28	18
Paris	26	18	Singapore	32	24
Rangoon	31	21	Tokyo	31	21
San Francisco	28	18	Yokohama	31	21
Singapore	32	24			
Tokyo	31	21			
Yokohama	31	21			

OCEANIA

Algeria	28	18	Beijing	31	21
Amsterdam	26	18	Bombay	32	24
Antwerp	26	18	Buenos Aires	31	21
Birmingham	26	18	Calcutta	32	24
Bombay	32	24	Chennai	31	21
Boston	26	18	Colombo	32	24
Buenos Aires	31	21	Dhaka	31	21
Calcutta	32	24	Hankow	31	21
Chennai	31	21	Harbin	28	18
Dhaka	31	21	Hong Kong	31	21
Hankow	31	21	Kobe	31	21
Harbin	28	18	London	26	18
Hong Kong	31	21	Los Angeles	28	18
Kobe	31	21	Manila	31	21
London	26	18	Medan	31	21
Los Angeles	28	18	Montevideo	28	18
Manila	31	21	Mumbai	32	24
Medan	31	21	Nairobi	28	18
Montevideo	28	18	Osaka	31	21
Mumbai	32	24	Paris	26	18
Nairobi	28	18	Rangoon	31	21
Osaka	31	21	San Francisco	28	18
Paris	26	18	Singapore	32	24
Rangoon	31	21	Tokyo	31	21
San Francisco	28	18	Yokohama	31	21
Singapore	32	24			
Tokyo	31	21			
Yokohama	31	21			

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Smooth, FRANKFURT: Fair

Tues. 25 - 12 17 - 52 LONDON: Cloudy, Temp 24 - 14 (19 - 54)

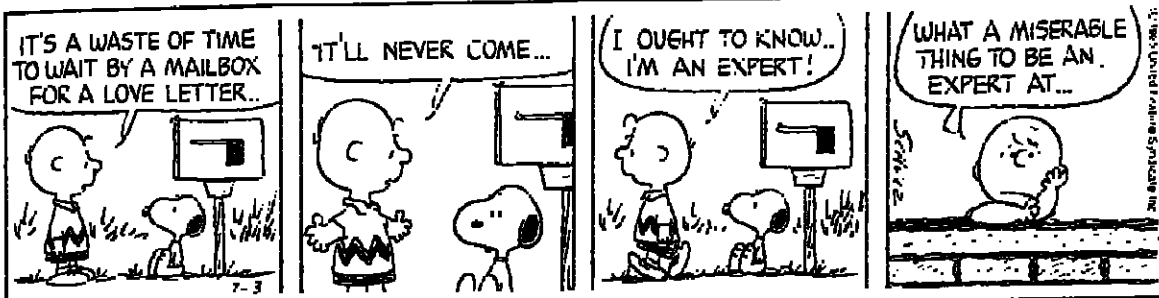
PARIS: Storm, Temp 20 - 14 (61 - 57) NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp 76 - 18 (24 - 64)

TEL AVIV: Hazy, Temp 27 - 14 (81 - 57) BANGKOK: Showers, Temp 31 - 24 (88 - 75) HONG KONG: Fair, Temp 31 - 24 (88 - 75)

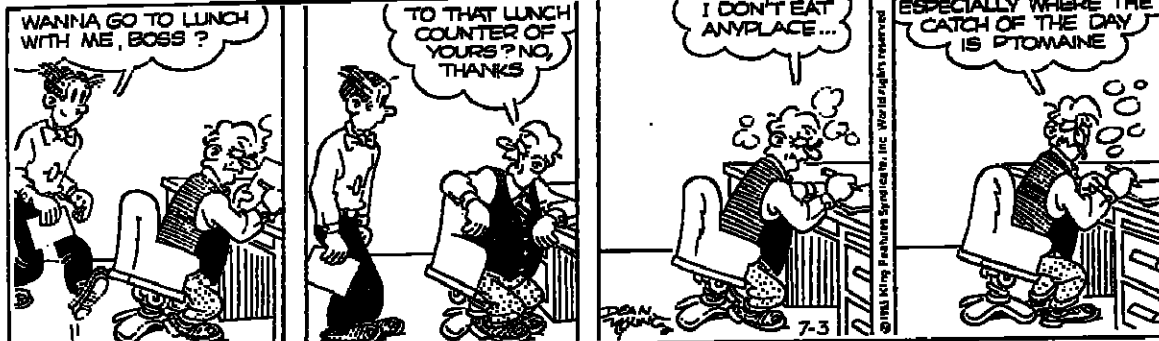
MARIANA: Cloudy, Temp 31 - 24 (88 - 75) SINGAPORE: Fair, Temp 31 - 24 (88 - 75)

TOKYO: Rainy, Temp 24 - 14 (75 - 57)

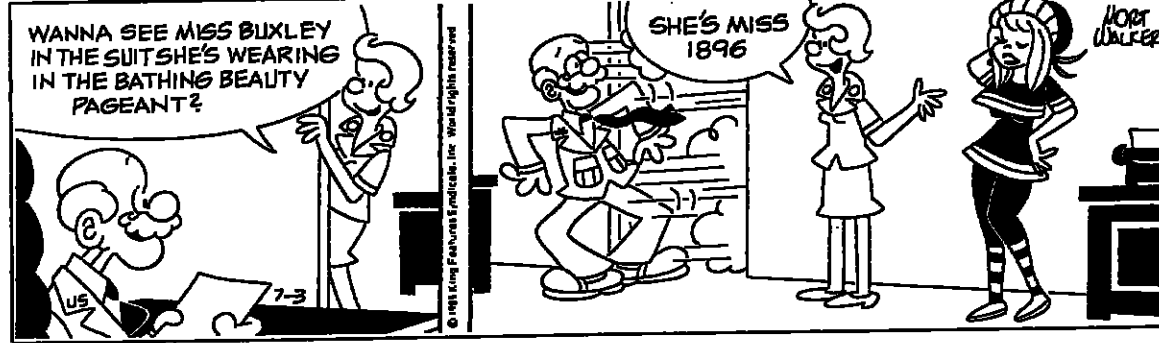
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 2

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index: 2714.18

Previous: 2715.98

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index: 2714.18

Previous: 2715.98

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BOOKS

ATHOS, THE HOLY MOUNTAIN

By Philip Sherrard. Photographs by Takis Zervoulakos. 176 pages. \$27.95.
The Overlook Press, 12 West 21st Street, New York, N. Y. 10011.

Reviewed by John J. Yiannias

If you, like me, think the character of Zorba has done more to distort the popular image of Greece than any other bit of hype in memory, you will find the proportions restored by Philip Sherrard's sensitive book about the Holy Mountain.

Athos is a wooded peninsula in northern Greece, very beautiful in a wild way, about 35 miles (55 kilometers) long and 2 to 5 miles wide, ending in a bare, whitish mountain that rises out of the Aegean Sea to a height of 6,500 feet (1,980 meters). Twenty monasteries and scores of monastic habitations bearing other names — sketes, kellas, kalyvia, hesychasteria, kathismata — are scattered about, on the shores or high above them, built into the cliffs, nestled inland. A huge majority of the monks are Greeks, but in keeping with its pan-Orthodox character the peninsula is home also to ascetics from the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and Orthodox communities in other countries.

The Holy Mountain has long intrigued Westerners by its isolation, its sheer size as a piece of real estate consecrated to a religious purpose, and its prohibition of women and, theoretically, of all forms of worldly life. The earliest records suggest that monastic life on Athos began in the 9th century. Today there are considerably fewer than 3,000 monks, about a third as many as at the turn of the century. But these are not, by Athosian standards, hard times. At one point the depredations of pirates had reduced its population to a few hundred. Lately there has been a stable influx of young university graduates into the novitiate.

Sherrard's book is a revised version of one that he published 25 years ago under the title "Athos, Mountain of Silence." There are three new chapters, on changes (particularly new roads) that portend a secularization of the environment; on the art and relics and their deeper significance for Orthodox spirituality; and on the layout and appearance of the monasteries.

The photographs are new and, with few exceptions, technically of high quality. Those that show church services in progress (a subject ordinarily barred to photographers, and there-

fore of special interest) are naturally not very evocative of the constant movement, the edifying chant and the aroma of incense.

From the several studies that he has written on modern Greek culture and its historical roots, such as "The Greek East and the Latin West" and "The Wound of Greece," one suspects that Sherrard's first encounter with the country's Byzantine heritage triggered a Platonic anamnesis, so attuned is he to that heritage. His enthusiasm puts him squarely on one side in the Hellas-or-Byzantium controversy over modern Greece's identity. It also helps explain why his final chapter, "The Way of Stillness," is such a good, even moving, account of the mystical yet practical theology that shapes and sustains Athos.

John J. Yiannias, an associate professor of art history at the University of Virginia, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,500 bookstores throughout the United States. Week-end lists are not necessarily cumulative.

FICTION

Week	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	SKELTON CREW	by Stephen King	1
2	THE CIDER HOUSE RULES	by John Updike	1
3	THE SACK OF BETHLEHEM	by Louis L'Amour	1
4	THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER	by Tom Clancy	1
5	HOLD THE DREAM	by Barbara Taylor Bradford	2
6	IF TOMORROW COMES	by Sidney Sheldon	6
7	THINNER	by Richard Bachman	7
8	CHAPTERHOUSE	by Frank Herbert	10
9	INSIDE OUTSIDE	by Herman Wouk	10
10	THE CLASS	by Erich Segal	12
11	A CRED FOR THE THIRD WILLEN	by J.M. Coetzee	12
12	FAMILY ALBUM	by Daniel Steel	12
13	QUEENIE	by Michael Korda	11
14	THE LONELY SILVER RAIN	by John D. MacDonald	13
15	FOOTBALL	by Larry Niven and Jerry Pournelle	1

NONFICTION

1	LACCOCA: An Autobiography	by Lee Lacocca with William Novak	4
2	A PASSION FOR EXCELLENCE	by Tom Peters and Nancy Austin	2
3	SMART WOMEN, FOOLISH CHOICES	by Connel Cropanzano and Melvin Kander	3
4	MY MOTHER'S KEEPER	by B.D. Hyman	4
5	CONFESSIONS OF A HOOKER	by Bob Hope	6
6	LOVING EACH OTHER	by Leo Baeck	1
7	MOUNTBATTEN	by Philip Ziegler	2
8	BREAKING WITH MOSCOW	by Vlad N. Shchegolev	8
9	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC	by Shel Silverstein	15
10	ONCE UPON A TIME	by Gloria Vanderbilt	11
11	THE SOONG DYNASTY	by Sterling Seidenberg	12
12	THE HEART OF THE DRAGON	by Alasdair MacIntyre	9
13	THE BRIDGE ACROSS FOREVER	by Richard Bach	14
14	THE COURAGE TO CHANGE	by Dennis Waitley	10
15	SURELY YOU'RE JOKING, MR. FEYNMAN	by Richard P. Feynman	13
16	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
17	DR. BERGER'S IMMUNE POWER		
18	DIET	by Stuart M. Berger	1
19	WESTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGE DICTIONARY		
20	THE FRUGAL GOURMET	by Jeff Smith	2
21	NOTHING DOWN	by Robert G. Allen	2
22	WEIGHT WATCHERS QUICK START PROGRAM COOKBOOK	by Jean Nidetch	2

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

club fit when he cue-bid two

ON the diagrammed deal, 27

international match

points hinged on the opening

lead. To show his remarkable

distribution, South needed to

bid clubs once followed by

spades three times. He set out

to do this, but a wildly compe-

titive auction followed, and he

ran out of space at the seven-

level.

It is easy to conceive that it

is necessary to lead a singleton

to give a partner a ruff, but

there were some clues for

SPORTS

Leconte Upsets 2d-Seeded Lendl

The Associated Press
WIMBLEDON, England. — Jimmy Leconte, a stylish Frenchman, upset No. 2 seed Ivan Lendl

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

in the Wimbledon tennis championships on Monday, while little-known qualifier John McEnroe and favorites John McEneaney, Jimmy Connors.

Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd advanced to the quarterfinals.

Leconte rallied to beat a sub-par Lendl, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1, while Van Nostrand upset the No. 4 women's seed, Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria, 7-5, 6-2.

Boris Becker, the West German teen-ager, continued his charge through the men's division, knock-

ing out Tim Mayotte, the 16th seed and a grass-court specialist.

McEnroe, the defending champion, beat West German qualifier Andreas Matzer, 6-0, 6-4, 6-2, while Navratilova took only 55 minutes to down Rene Uys of South Africa, 6-2, 6-2.

Leconte, the world's 26th-ranked player, began hesitantly but went on to produce a cascade of winners. It was his third consecutive victory over Lendl and his fifth in eight meetings. But the experienced Czech, a two-time Wimbledon semifinalist, had been expected to master Leconte, who will turn 22 on Thursday, in the pressure atmosphere of Center Court.

Lendl took the opening set, but could not contain Leconte in the next three and didn't help his cause by serving numerous double faults. His temper and concentration finally cracked in the sixth game of the fourth set when one of his serves was called out by the umpire, who overruled the linesman.

"How can you say the ball was out?" Lendl screamed at the umpire. "Have you never had a match where you screwed up?" He lost the game to trail 5-1, and Leconte served out the match.

"I know how to play Lendl," Leconte said. "When he's serving well, there's nothing to do—like in the first set. But I know when he gets tight and nervous. I just said to myself: 'Let him play, let him make the point or the fault.'"

Evert, the Australian and French champion and co-top seed here with Navratilova, took just over an hour to beat fellow American Anne Smith, 6-0, 6-4, and has lost only 11 games in her first four matches.

Van Nostrand, a 20-year-old right-hander ranked 155 in the world, surprised Maleeva with consistency hard service returns. In a see-saw opening set, the American began well, but then lost four consecutive games to trail by 3-5.

She won the next four games to take the set, but lost her composure early in the second stanza when she double-faulted to give Maleeva a 2-0 lead after the previous point had been controversially awarded to the Bulgarian. But instead of wilting, Van Nostrand, who lost in the qualifying event last year, ripped off the last six games.

It was Van Nostrand's first tournament since a three-month layoff because of a foot injury. "I almost didn't come because I was not playing that well. But I was really pumped up," she said. "I never expected to get this far."

Connors, moving better than at any time during the championships, downed Sammy Giammalva of the United States, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. The 1974 and 1982 Wimbledon champion broke Giammalva, once in each of the first two sets and twice in the third.

Becker, the unseeded 17-year-old power hitter who on Monday eliminated seventh-seeded Joakim Nystrom of Sweden, battled through his second straight five-setter before beating Mayotte, 6-3, 4-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-2, in 3 hours and 32 minutes.

Toward the end of the fourth set, Becker went down clutching his left ankle, but finished the match to become the youngest player since Bjorn Borg in 1973 to reach the quarterfinals of the men's singles.

Mayotte's defeat meant that



Henri Leconte
"Let him make the point or the fault."

three unseeded players reached the last eight. Heinz Guenthardt of Switzerland and Chilean Ricardo Acuna also advanced with respective victories over Vijay Amritraj of India and American Robert Seguso.

In a battle of seeded players, No. 8 Kevin Curren was too strong for the rising young Swede, Stefan Edberg, seeded No. 14, and won 7-6, 6-3, 7-6. Fifth-seeded Anders Jarryd of Sweden—who had never gone past the first round in four previous appearances here—advanced to the quarterfinals by beating Danie Visser of South Africa, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

In the women's division, other seeds to gain the quarterfinals included Pam Shriver, Zina Garrison, Kathy Rinaldi and Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia.

Garrison, the eighth seed, defeated France's Catherine Tanvier, 6-1, 6-3. No. 5 seed Shriver West German teenager Steffi Graf, seeded 15th, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4. Rinaldi, the No. 16, ended the hopes of Australian Elizabeth Smylie, winning convincingly by 6-2, 6-1.

Pascalle Paradis, the talented French teen-ager who eliminated 14th-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia in the previous round, was beaten by Sukova, the No. 7 seed, 6-4, 7-6. In a battle of two seeded serve-and-volleyers, American Barbara Potter beat Briton Jo Durie, 7-6, 6-7, 6-1.

McEnroe zipped through the opening set against Matzer in just 19 minutes, losing only 14 points.

The Fatherly Godfather of Sampdoria

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At some unimpeachable crucial stage during Wednesday's Italian Cup final in Genoa, someone (probably his young lawyer daughter Francesca) will hand Paolo Mantovani a cigarette. A placebo, not the real thing. That, with his delicate heart, might kill Sampdoria's president.

But as Mantovani's little club mounts the threshold to history, the daughter will watch the beads of sweat on the father's brow, the temples rising, the tie writhing from his collar. She will hear expletives never uttered during his billion-lire shipping deals and she

far, far too early for the journey time required — call his chauffeur and bodyguard.

They will leave the tranquility of his villa, overlooking the high seas on which his fortune was made. The green Mercedes will glide down the mountainous route east of Genoa toward the docklands and then into the medieval city where Andrea Doria, aristocratic naval commander and contemporary of Christopher Columbus, became an inspiration for a second Genoese soccer team to imagine it could go out and take on Europe and the world.

For once Genoa will be a united soccer port. The passions will ooze toward the municipal stadium on Via del Piano (and overlooked by the prison where some would have Mantovani). Inside the arena, the president will walk the dingy corridors slowly, nervously, trying to keep to a minimum his contact with players, with whom he will have ritually shared a meal and a few hands of cards the previous evening.

Fifteen minutes before kickoff he will walk out onto the turf, his deliberate step hinting at the care he must take with his health. The crowd, especially the faithful *ultras*, bearing gigantic banners in blue and red, will greet him with a roar that transmits itself down to the dressing rooms.

For the next 90 minutes Mantovani and his opposite number, Giuseppe Farina, will share a haunting sense of impotence. From their seats, they cannot kick any leather nor any opponent.

They already share much. Farina is no less ambitious, possibly as generous and certainly more impatient than Mantovani. As Milan's president, he too has more an obligation than a desire to win.

Club presidents in Italy decide which overseas stars they will buy. And, uniquely, almost perversely, Mantovani and Farina prefer British to Brazilian, Argentine or French.

Mantovani's \$2 million bought Trevor Francis to score goals, Souness to make the play. Farina paid about the same for Mark Hateley's courage in pursuit of goals and Ray Wilkins' coolness in midfield.

Ironically, Mantovani's biggest regret is that Francis will miss the final because of a thigh injury caused by a collision with Wilkins. In personality and in style, Francis has been Mantovani's favored son.

Even Sampdoria supporters who have seen the best of Francis have grumbled at the frequent injuries that dilute his contributions. Mantovani scolds them. Francis, he insists, has no need to feed in debt to Sampdoria. The more people have doubted Francis, the more paternalistic have been his president's reassurances.

This apparent softness — especially compared to Farina's ruthless one-season hire-and-fire of another British goal-scorer, Luther Blissett — and Mantovani's strategy in nurturing young Italian prodigies alongside his foreign pair made people doubt the president's resolve.

"We have like a marriage to go toward the future with patience," Mantovani answers. "I pay what I can afford for the club without making debts that can destroy Sampdoria."

"We are like Florence and Verona and Udinese, reaching up to the dominant three. I have been here in my five years as president that we will go into Europe, but I wanted always a place to sit at the table, not to go there as waiter. For such a future you have to pay."

Italy being Italy, and Genoa being Genoa, there have always been plenty whose minds are as suspicious as those of the tax inspectors who suspect about that if *il presidente* has been too successful too soon.

"They did not say I bought results when Sampdoria lost so many matches at the end of the previous season," he reflects. The dark, Roman eyes show neither annoyance nor surprise. "This job is already difficult without anything being bought. If anything could be bought, there is always the chance that somebody on the other side is paying more. No matter how many important presidents are involved, in the end only the strongest teams are winners."

Paolo Mantovani

Transition

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NEW YORK Yankees 7, Toronto 1

CHICAGO White Sox 5, Detroit 1

MINNESOTA Twins 4, St. Paul 1

SEATTLE Mariners 4, Oakland 1

TEXAS Rangers 4, Houston 1

DETROIT Tigers 4, Cleveland 1

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Where on Earth Is the Next No. 1?

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Eleven years ago, the Wimbledon championships might just as well have been a U.S. college prom. The first dance, which traditionally goes to the two singles titlists, paired James Scott Connors, 21, and Christine Marie Evert, 19.

That year's tournament marked the beginning of an era in which the United States dominated professional tennis. Countries have always taken turns at the top: the English and the French first, then the Americans and the Australians. For the last 11 years, it has been the United States.

True, Bjorn Borg won five straight Wimbledon during this period. But he was surrounded by U.S. challengers at every turn — Connors, John McEnroe, Vitas Gerulaitis, Roscoe Tanner, Evert's challenges were Evonne Culaeri (Australia), Tracy Austin and Martina Navratilova, who shortly after becoming a U.S. citizen supplanted her as No. 1 in the world.

Beginning in 1974, six U.S. men have won Wimbledon, four of Borg's victories in finals were over Americans. Nine American men have won the U.S. Open: U.S. women have won Wimbledon six times, the open nine times.

But the era may be drawing to an end. At the French Open, Connors, 32, and McEnroe, 26, were the oldest quarterfinalists. There are six U.S. men among the top 15 in the world. Among them, only Aaron Krickstein, 17, is under 25. And he is a one-serve (hardcourt) player with so many holes in his game it may be hard for him to advance beyond his current No. 11 ranking.

"Where," asked U.S. Davis Cup captain Arthur Ashe, "is the next McEnroe?"

The answer lies across the ocean. Perhaps in Sweden, where Mats Wilander, 20, already is No. 4 in the world with four grand slam titles; where Stefan Edberg, 19, is No. 14 and rising rapidly. Perhaps in Australia, where Pat Cash, 20, is No. 7, or in West Germany, where Boris Becker, 17, has jumped to No. 20.

Americans? Other than Krickstein, in the top 50 are people like Tim Mayotte, who is 18 months younger than McEnroe; Scott Davis, 23, much improved but not a top 10 threat; Paul Ammonson, 22, and just now in the top 25; Jimmy Arias, 20, but already ranked 20 spots lower than two years ago, and Greg Holmes, 21, a two-fisted play-

er who might make the top 10 someday but probably not the top five.

The women looked to as successors to Evert and Navratilova are Helena Sukova, 20, of Czechoslovakia; Steffi Graf, 16, of West Germany; and Gabriela Sabatini, 15, of Argentina, who are ranked Nos. 7, 11 and 14, respectively, worldwide. None of the younger U.S. women — Bonnie Gadusek, Kathy Rinaldi, Kathleen Horvath — are in their class.

"I think a lot of it has to do with the money," said Connors. "When I was coming up, if you wanted to get noticed, if you wanted to make money, you had to win tournaments. Now if you're making the fourth round, or the quarters, you can get rich. If you are in the top 50 in the world, you're doing very well."

"If you are an American and in the top 50, you have every endorsement you could want and a great living. When I was young, if you were ranked No. 50, you were nowhere. You need the incentive to win tournaments, not just matches."

Others point to "the Evert influence," as a reason for fewer U.S. women at the top. "For a long time everyone's copied Chris," said Pam Shriver. "Now it's catching up with us. The Europeans are being coached and are playing with far more imagination than Americans. I'm probably the youngest American woman [23 this week] playing serve and volley."

"Everyone has tried to copy Chris, but what they don't realize is that somebody like her comes along about once every 100 years. You can't win these days just staying back. The Sabatini and the Sukova and the Graf do more than that."

"Tennis changes," McEnroe said. "Americans have so many sports that a lot of the good athletes never think about tennis. In places like Australia, in Europe, in South America, a lot of good athletes, the best ones, play tennis. That's not so with us."

Still, the United States is not soon going to fade from view as a tennis power. Forty-seven percent of the players at Wimbledon are from the United States. Twenty-four of the top 50 men in the world are Americans, as are 21 of the top 50 women.

But No. 1 is a different story. As Ashe says, the next McEnroe is nowhere in sight. And the next Connors may be Brett, Jimmy's son. He is six.

Mattingly Homer Puts Yankees Past Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TORONTO — Don Mattingly didn't give it a second thought. The New York first baseman was thinking home run all the way when he came to bat in the eighth inning, and his shot over the right-field fence broke a 1-1 tie and sparked the Yankees to a 4-1 victory over the Blue Jays here Monday.

"I went up there looking for a home run," said the 1984 American

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

League batting champion, who tied his league-leading runs batted in total to 53. "With two outs, there's not much chance for a single and then two more singles, I decided I was going to look for a fastball and pull it. And I did" — drilling a 240 delivery from Doyle Alexander for his seventh home run of the year.

Winner Joe Cowley limited Toronto to two infield singles and a double over eight innings before Dave Righetti pitched a 1-2-3 match. "I had a good curve and a good changeup, and I also challenged them with the fastball," said Cowley, who recorded his seventh victory in his last eight games.

The Blue Jays took a 1-0 lead in the fourth. Lloyd Moseby beat out a high bounce and went to second when Cowley threw wildly trying to pick him off first. Willie Upshaw followed with a double off the right-field fence.

The Yankees tied it in the fifth when Mike Pagliarulo doubled home Willie Randolph from first. They added their final two runs in the ninth on a double, two singles and second baseman Damaso Garcia's throwing error during an attempted double play.

Mariners 3, White Sox 1: In Chicago, Al Cowens's three-run homer in the eighth lifted Seattle to its sixth victory in 10 games.

Rangers 10, Angels 5: In Arlington, Texas, Pete O'Brien drove in two runs on a homer and two doubles as Texas powered past California.

Rookie Glen Cook won his second start after being called up June 30 from the minors.

There 7, Orioles 1: In Baltimore, Darrell Evans hit a two-run homer

in the second and Kirk Gibson and Larry Herndon added bases-empty shots in the third and fourth to propel Detroit. The loss was the Orioles' third in as many games against the Tigers this season; Baltimore is 2-10 against New York and Boston, the other Eastern Division contenders.

Indians 5, Twins 2: In Minneapolis, George Vukovich's three-run home run in the second helped make Cleveland a winner of back-to-back games for the first time since May 19.

Brewers 5, Red Sox 1: In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper had two doubles, including a two-run shot in the first, as the Brewers won their third game in a row and handed Boston its third straight setback.

A's 4, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Dusty Baker hit a three-run homer with two out in the ninth off relief ace Dan Quisenberry to lift Oakland to victory. Baker also drove in a run with a third-inning groundout.

Padres 6, Astros 5: In the National League, in San Diego, Bruce Bochy's two-out home run off Nolan Ryan in the 10th gave the Padres their decision over Houston. San Diego had drawn to within 5-3 in the eighth on Tim Lincecum's double and two infield outs, and tied the game in the ninth on a sacrifice fly by pinch-hitter Kurt Bevacqua. Ryan struck out seven to bring him within 10 of 4,000 career strikeouts.

Expos 3, Cardinals 2: In Montreal, Andre Dawson's single with two out in the 10th scored Jim Wolford from third base and moved the Expos within a half-game of first place. St. Louis in the Eastern Division.

Braves 4, Giants 1: In San Francisco, Dale Murphy hit his 19th home run of the season and rookie Zane Smith allowed three hits in his 7th inning as Atlanta handed the Giants their 11th loss in 12 games.

Cubs 3, Phillies 1: In Philadelphia, Ray Fenton scattered seven hits in his seven innings of work and Steve Luke's sixth-inning squeeze bunt scored Davey Lopes with the decisive run. Chicago re-



Mike Schmidt's pregame show stopped the boos — temporarily.

liever Lee Smith struck out five batters, including Mike Schmidt with two outs and two in the ninth. A Montreal newspaper recently quoted Schmidt, who has heard boos all season while struggling at the plate, as saying that Philadelphia fans are "beyond help and uncontrollable." The boos changed to cheers during Monday's pregame warmups, when Schmidt took the field wearing a grotesque wig and dark glasses. "I was just trying to ease the tension," he said, and continued as he went 2-for-4, extending his hitting streak to 10

games. But the abuse resumed when he fanned to end the game. Pirates 1, Mets 0: In New York, Marvell Wynne lined a run-scoring double in the second and Rick Reuschel and John Candelaria combined on a six-hitter to send the Mets to their sixth straight loss.

Dodgers 8, Reds 1: In Los Angeles, Orel Hershiser pitched a six-strikeout four-hitter for his fifth complete game of the year. Hershiser had a one-hitter until his fourth shutout until Cincinnati scored an unearned run. (AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Transition

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NEW YORK Yankees 7, Toronto 1

CHICAGO White Sox 5, Detroit 1

MINNESOTA Twins 4, St. Paul 1

SEATTLE Mariners 4, Oakland 1

TEXAS Rangers 4, Houston 1

DETROIT Tigers 4, Cleveland 1

NEW YORK Yankees 7, Toronto 1

CHICAGO White Sox 5, Detroit 1

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